

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, JULY 17, 1911—VOL. III., NO. 196

PRICE TWO CENTS

## PROVIDENCE STREET RAILWAY SERVICE IS CALLED INADEQUATE

Expert Employed by City Council Makes His Report Containing Many Improvement Recommendations

### MORE SPEED URGED

Extensive Double-Tracking and Widening of Thoroughfares Demanded, Says the Consulting Engineer

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Finding the present service inadequate in many directions and showing how it may be improved, Bion J. Arnold of Chicago, the consulting engineer employed by the city council joint committee on railway franchises, sent to the clerk of that committee today his complete report on street car conditions in this city.

In opening the general summary contained in his report, Mr. Arnold says in part:

"The service rendered by the Rhode Island Company in Providence is not constitutionally bad; in some respects it is better than in other cities, and the present deficiencies can be largely and almost immediately overcome by carrying out a cooperative program in which both city and company must participate for effective results.

"The community has outgrown its present streets, and should create new or enlarged ones for double track operation. The down town roadways especially are very cramped, and the citizens do not seem to properly appreciate the necessity of wider ones. Routing the majority of cars over a few main streets appears to have been unduly influenced by the pressure of private or business interests.

"The convergence of the radial arteries has only accentuated this difficulty. Street obstruction has discouraged fast schedule speed; slow running has invited sluggish passenger movement, and as a general result much extra equipment is entailed which tends to discourage liberal yearly additions to the rolling stock necessary for adequate service.

"It is not a function of this report to consider the relations between electric and steam service, both of which are handled in Providence by the same corporation. It should be said, however, that even though both steam and electric lines are under one management, this fact by itself constitutes no valid reason for forcing an interchange of traffic desirable to the corporation but opposed by the patrons. As a general principle, transportation must be furnished where it is demanded.

"The only way in which a corporation should accomplish a desired diversion of traffic from steam to electric lines or vice versa is not by curtailing the one, but by improving the other so greatly as to insure its immediate acceptance. After such a demonstration, public animosity will not be aroused by the change, such as would be the case if

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## MR. PINCHOT TELLS OF PREDATED MAP OF CONTROLLER BAY

WASHINGTON—In view of a published interview with Gifford Pinchot, the former United States forester, the Congress committee which is investigating Controller bay, Alaska, charges, is likely to call him and Secretary Stimson when it reconvenes tomorrow.

"As soon as Stimson became secretary of war I took up this Controller bay

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New Agent of Britain in Egypt to Be Free to Carry Out Own Ideas



VICE-ADMIRAL KITCHENER

## FREE HAND TO BE GIVEN KITCHENER IN HIS EGYPTIAN PLACE

LONDON—Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum has been appointed agent and consul-general of Egypt in place of Sir Eldon Gorst.

The position was offered to him some time ago and though it is known that he desired it, he declined because the powers were not sufficient. It is understood that he now has been given in large measure a free hand.

It has always been understood that Lord Kitchener's visit to Egypt last winter, followed by that of members of the army council, was an official one. His trips are not undertaken by him casually.

The great powers granted to him are the result of the condition of affairs in the near east, Turkey, Albania, Armenia and the Balkans being in a state of ferment.

All this will necessitate the strengthening of the British forces in Egypt and the Sudan and the eventual transfer of the Mediterranean command from Malta to Cairo. The appointment will be deemed popular in England and in the European colony in Egypt but the Egyptian Nationalists have already expressed misgivings.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Six.)

## SENATOR WORKS MAKES HOUSING SERIOUS STUDY

WASHINGTON—Senator Works of California, as a member of the District of Columbia committee of the Senate, is preparing to pay particular attention to municipal problems, with a view to improving conditions in the federal capital in such a way as to make it a model city in every essential respect.

He is already familiar with these problems as they have arisen in Los Angeles and in other cities on the Pacific coast and he believes there is a splendid opportunity to work them out in this city. For instance, he is making a careful inquiry here as to the housing conditions

## OVERPLEDGE FUND OF BOWDOIN "GYM"

BRUNSWICK, Me.—William De Witt Hyde, president of Bowdoin College, announces that the college will have a new gymnasium, the subscriptions to the \$100,000 fund having been overpledged.

The entire amount raised for the new gymnasium is \$104,958.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

The MONITOR stands for clean journalism

Among your circle of acquaintances there are many to whom it will appeal for the same reason that it appeals to you

They will feel complimented in having you think of them in this way

Pass this copy along and see

## NATIONAL TRAVELERS FOR SHOE CONCERN FORM ASSOCIATION

Kindred Organizations in the Trade With About 15,000 Members Are Represented at the Meeting.

### BOSTONIAN AT HEAD

Causes of Dissatisfaction With Excess Charges and Cost of Commercial Travel Are Discussed

Delegates representing 15,000 traveling shoe salesmen of the country met in Paul Revere hall, Mechanics building, today and organized the National Shoe Travelers Association, with John E. O'Brien of Boston as president.

The next meeting of the new association will be held early in January, when officers for 1912 are to be elected, and the constitution and by-laws will be discussed.

The other officers chosen are: Vice-presidents, Edward A. Miller of New York, James W. Naylor of Chicago, R. T. Rollins of the Southern Shoe Salesmen's Association, Charles W. Merrill of the Shoe Associates, and James D. Sheridan of Boston; secretary, Fred W. Stanton of Boston; treasurer, S. A. McOmber of Rochester. Letters will be sent to kindred organizations of shoe salesmen extending an invitation to join the new association.

The new organization will not affect the constituent bodies, as each will remain intact.

Fred W. Stanton, the treasurer, outlined at the meeting traveling conditions unsatisfactory to the salesmen, and differences with

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

## GOV. FOSS INDORSED BY DEMOCRATS IN STATE LEGISLATURE

Declarating itself to be thoroughly in harmony with Gov. Eugene N. Foss, a conference of the Democratic members of the House and Senate at the State House today voted that a campaign committee, to consist of 14 members from each branch of the legislature, should

(Continued on Page Two, Column Six.)

## SENATOR WORKS MAKES HOUSING SERIOUS STUDY

among the workingmen. He favors a radical decrease in the number of drinking places; he would institute reforms of various sorts, in addition to those named, so as to decrease crime and stimulate the desire for better conditions in every citizen, no matter how humble his station.

At the regular session of Congress next winter some of these ideas now being worked out by the California senator will take concrete form in bills, which he will do his best to push through both houses of Congress. It is understood that the better sentiment of the city will approve of his ideas in the main, and that as the result of his coming to the Senate new and important legislation desirous of the city will be enacted.

First of all, Mr. Works is working out the housing problem as it relates to Washington. He is given credit for an important and effective movement in Los Angeles in the direction of better housing, and among other things he initiated a movement which is resulting in the building of a "model village" in the factory section of that city. The story of this model village will give the general public some idea as to how he will probably proceed in his work of reform in Washington.

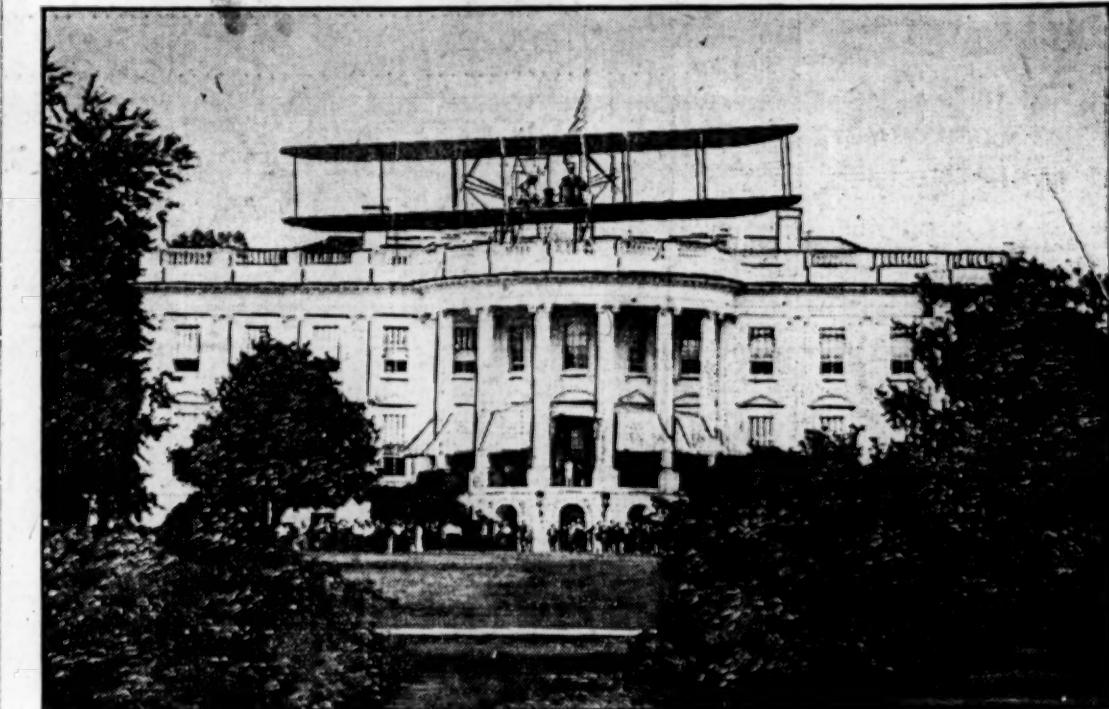
Mr. Works, as president of the Los Angeles city council, made an important address before the Friday Morning Club on the importance of improving the housing conditions for the workingmen of the city. He pledged the city to lease a large tract of ground for a long term of years, on which model cottages might be erected—cottages that would pay a fair rate of interest on the investment. The members of the club were inter-

(Continued on Page Four, Column Two.)

## SEVERAL RESCUES IN NEW YORK FIRE

NEW YORK—Fire on the ground floor of the five-story building at 729 Amsterdam avenue, early today, drove nearly 100 tenants to the roof and fire escapes and resulted in injury to two persons. Several rescues were made. The damage was estimated at \$1500.

## ATWOOD LEAVING THE WHITE HOUSE IN BIPLANE



(Photograph copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

He flew down over the trees and alighted almost at the south entrance in one of the most difficult flights ever made

### AIR TRIP BACK TO MANHATTAN ATWOOD'S PLAN

WASHINGTON—Harry N. Atwood, the Boston aviator who flew here from that city, now plans to make an aerial journey from Washington to New York and will then ship the machine to Chicago, from which city he plans to fly 1000 miles to Governor's island in New York harbor.

Later he expects to take a cross continental journey for the \$50,000 Hearst prize.

Atwood said that in flying back to New York from Washington he will follow the railroad tracks all the way instead of making part of the journey

at last until Thursday.

Ready to take part in the game, the United States cruiser Chicago, principal training ship of the Massachusetts naval brigade, is scheduled to reach the base of operations this afternoon.

The Chicago, which left Boston for Gardiners bay Sunday afternoon, had on board Adjutant-General Pearson, Capt. Daniel M. Goodridge, commanding; Capt. James F. Parker, head of the state naval bureau, and companies from Fall River, New Bedford and Springfield. The torpedo boat Rodgers, Lieut. Dudley M. Pray commanding, followed the Chicago this morning.

Governor Foss intended to make the trip with the Chicago and return today to Boston by train, but at the last moment was prevented from embarking

owing to the pressure of legislative and militia will aid the force defending New York city, which will have 20 torpedo boats and 11 submarines. The battle will be fought at the eastern extremity of Long Island, and while the exact hour of the first attack is not made public, it will be between midnight, July 18, and midnight, July 20.

Commander Archibald H. Davis, U. S. N., chief of the bureau of naval militia, will command the naval militia vessels, having headquarters on the Chicago.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed by the officers and non-commissioned

(Continued on Page Four, Column Six.)

## WITNESS AT LORIMER HEARING TELLS NEW STORY OF CORRUPTION

WASHINGTON—At the hearing before the Senate investigation committee today William M. Burgess, an electrical contractor of Duluth, Minn., testified that C. F. Wiehe, secretary of the Hines Lumber Company, and "a young man from Canada named Johnson" were following passengers with him on a Winnipig train between Duluth and Virginia, Minn., on the evening of March 8, 1911. He said he did not know who Wiehe was at that time.

"I don't know how the conversation drifted around to the election of Lorimer," he said, "but I think I began it by saying that it was generally believed that Lorimer had spent a great deal of money in his election.

Wiehe said: "You don't know very much about it. Lorimer did not spend any of his own money for his election.

(Continued on Page Five, Column Three.)

After working all night the men on the New Hampshire finished coaling this morning and the battleship is now ready for operations.

## PREPARE SHIPS FOR MANEUVERS

PROvincetown, Mass.—There was an air of hurry and bustle about the ships of the fleet here today when the sailors were seen putting things in shipshape for the maneuvers which are soon to take place. On all the vessels the men have been busy for days making things trim for the naval war game.

After working all night the men on the New Hampshire finished coaling this morning and the battleship is now ready for operations.

(Continued on Page Four, Column Six.)

At an executive session today the House committee on ways and means voted to report, favorably Senator Brown's bill appropriating \$9,000,000 for the development of Boston harbor.

It is understood that there will be no objection to the report in the House, insuring its speedy passage.

The bill is to be reported without amendment and in the same form as it came from the Senate.

Norman H. White, chairman of the House ways and means committee which will report the bill, said that he considered the measure a good one.

"The appropriation of \$9,000,000 is small," he said, "compared with the \$100,000,000 appropriated by the state of New York as an initial outlay in developing the port of New York city.

"This is a good investment for the state of Massachusetts to make as it will probably bring a return of 4 or 5 per cent.

"I regret that the Governor has the appointing the board of harbor directors, but I think Mr. Foss will make a good selection."

WORLD CIRCUIT IN 40 DAYS PLAN

PARIS—M. Jager, a young journalist, started from Paris today to make a new record of 40 days for a round the world trip. Racing automobiles and even aeroplanes, it is planned, are to

figure in his swift journey.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Five.)

MASSACHUSETTS NAVAL TRAINING CRUISER WILL BE FLAGSHIP OF FLEET OF DEFENSE AT GARDINERS BAY

Massachusetts naval training cruiser will be flagship of fleet of defense at Gardiners bay

## TEACHERS' SALARY BILL SIGNED WITH 42 OTHER MEASURES

Governor Foss Takes Action on a Large Number of Bills Including Several of Importance

### VETOES EXPECTED

Members Still Speculating on Date of Prorogation on Account of Reports From Executive Chamber

Among the 43 measures announced today as signed by Governor Foss is the bill to authorize appropriations for increasing the salaries of teachers in the public schools of Boston.

Nearly all the measures to which the executive signature was attached were of a routine nature and related to appropriations for maintenance of state institutions. Among them were the following:

To provide for the retirement of justices of district, municipal and police courts.

Relative to the appointment of railroad and railway inspectors by the board of railroad commissioners.

Relative to primaries and elections.

To revise the charter of the city of Chelsea.

To authorize the town of Hanover to procure water from the towns of Rockland and Abington.

Relative to health districts, and to inspectors of health of the commonwealth.

To authorize the making of appropriations for increasing the present salaries of teachers in the public schools of the city of Boston.

To provide for an additional sum of money

(Continued on Page Two, Column Five.)

## VOTE STREET WORK IN CAMBRIDGE COUNCIL MIDSUMMER SESSION

Both branches of the Cambridge city council met in special session today to transact business which could not be delayed until the regular session in September.

After a lengthy hearing it was voted to accept and lay out Anglin street running from Erie to Waverly street, the common council concurring with the aldermen in the action.

An order was adopted by both branches providing for the widening of Mt. Auburn street at the Watertown bridge. The Legislature recently granted authority to Belmont, Watertown and Cambridge to make this change.

A communication from the board of health transmitted by Mayor Barry asking for an appropriation of \$65,000 for the inspection of the tuberculosis hospital was referred to the committee on finance and health.

Orders providing for loans and appropriations of water department construction were passed by both branches. One order providing for an appropriation of \$24,000 for general construction, to be met by loan, and the other for \$5000 to relocate the pipes which had to be moved on account of the construction of the new subway, the amount to come from the Boston Elevated Railway Company's appropriation.

The common council concurred with the board in passing an order for the appropriation of \$9300 to be used in laying out Boylston street. Of this \$8000 by loan and \$1300 by the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

The board of aldermen adopted two orders, introduced by Alderman Black, authorizing the chief of the police department to allow his men to wear straw hats and alpaca coats and the chief of the fire department to allow his men to wear thin coats during the hot weather.

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MONITOR

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NEW PROBLEMS, OLD RULES  
*John Hunter Sedgwick Writes on Beauty of New England Elms and Founding of Yale*

WHOEVER comes to New England in the summer sees how, in the greater part of that region, the elm tree grows with a peculiar grace and strength. If a New Englander were to go away to some country where he was to have the most absorbing occupations, take part in the most romantic adventures and be among peoples and customs most different from those of the home country, yet would he carry always in his thought the picture of two great elms whose spreading branches protected and adorned a quiet old house. These elms of New England seem to have a beauty quite different from those of England; they seem to partake to a great degree in the wistful loveliness that is so characteristic of the New English countryside. Whether this wistfulness comes from the human beings that have inhabited the regions in the northeastern part of the United States, or whether they have got it from the countryside, is a question a little difficult to answer and not perhaps of very much importance. But these elms are found everywhere, especially in Connecticut. They may be seen shading a road that leads past a staid farm house that has seen good men and women go forth to serve their country; they may be seen in a placid meadow in one of the upland valleys where a little stream sunk between its grassy banks glides softly along with hints of cautious trout, while bluebirds fly hither and thither.

Villages Beautified

They may be seen in little villages on the plains or those that have disposed themselves upon hillsides. If on the plains, the elms fringe the pleasant wide street, bordered with grass as it goes through the middle of the village and skirts the green. They shade the squire's house, the parsonage, the houses of the two or three merchants and of all the citizens that live in the neighborhood. As the sun goes up and the men in the meadow speak less loudly over the hay, finally at noon coming into dinner and sweet spring water, the elms seem taller and more beautiful than ever, sheltering men from the torrid sun that beats down upon them out of the July sky. But when dusk has come and gone, the moon laces the dark elm leaves with its silver light. Looking up at them if near at hand, or with a level eye when we regard them at a distance and in masses, one sees them less definite and more mysterious. For childhood their dark depths hold a thousand wonders; magical princesses, Indians and maybe even Captain Kidd and Solonos trying the inland air after months in the Gulf of Mexico, all these lurk and whisper in the great areas of foliage that rustle on a summer's night in Connecticut.

Governor Spoke in Latin

The honorable, the Governor of Connecticut, "was pleased to crown the public exercises with an elegant Latin oration," and it is probable that he was better understood of his audience than he would be today. The benefactor, Elihu Yale, was the second son of David, who emigrated to New Haven, but later settled in Boston. Elihu was born in 1648, and appears to have been of the Yale of "Plas yu Ial in Denbighshire. (American Can Shires in England.) A. T. Story." David Yale returned to England in 1652. His son went to India and became governor of the settlement at Ft. St. George, Madras. While in India he made a fortune and Yale College had some of the benefit of it. On his tomb at Wrexham, his epitaph begins with these widely descriptive lines:

"Born in America, in Europe bred, In Afric travell'd, and in Asia wed."

Today Yale College is a very flourishing institution indeed, but in the earlier days it had not as much as it has today. There lies before us a somewhat tattered "Catalogue of the Most Valuable Books in the Library of Yale College," printed in 1755. It is a small book of 44 pages, including the index, and states that the whole number in the library is about 3000. Under the English language the group is small, consisting of the English grammar and Dr. Watts on Reading and Writing English. Under English poetry are listed 34 works, of which one is "Governor Wolcott's Poetical Meditations." The reader may meditate on the qualities of the following lines by his excellency, written on the occasion of Connecticut's gaining a second charter: "The sages of Connecticut do meet To pay their homage at their prince's feet:

To whom they seek to hasten an address,

To shew their duty and their joy's excess.

Learned Winthrop then, by general consent,

Sat at the helm, to sway the government."

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

B. F. KEITH'S—Vanderbilt, CASTLE SQUARE—"My Friend from India"—"Boys of Company B."

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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MR. PINCHOT TELLS  
OF PREDATED MAP  
OF CONTROLLER BAY

(Continued from Page One.)

matter with him, because I had hoped that there might yet be time to save the public's interest, and the war department might have power to block the proceedings," said Mr. Pinchot.

I went to Stimson about it. Miss Abbott had come to me. Said of her investigations, and stated that she had seen an apparently predicated map. Its significance was apparent to me, as it was to her. I went at once, at her request, to the war department to see it for myself. Mr. Stimson went with me to examine it, and he will remember it.

"I showed an amended location of the Ryan railroad, across the tide flats at Controller bay, with a plot of ground along the deep water edge which was taken for wharves, docks, slips, tracks, etc. The map was labeled as approved by an assistant secretary, Mr. Oliver, as I recollect."

The committee may summon Gifford Pinchot and Secretary Stimson to inquire into this declaration of Miss Abbott, that this map had disappeared from the war department. A map made since for the interior department showing the claims and proposed railroad promoted by Ryan, who is alleged to represent Guggenheim interests, has been furnished by Secretary of the Interior Fisher.

The missing map, dated Dec. 14, 1910, was shown to Miss Abbott about June 1, 1911, she says. It is intended that on that date there had not been time for the map to have been made from surveys in Alaska following the President's executive order restoring the lands to entry—made only 15 days before—and that some one must have been told that the order was to be issued.

SALEM, Ore.—According to John A. Carson, special counsel for the Alaska syndicate and author of the letter to Capt. D. H. Jarvis regarding the Morse account which was included in the charges made by Delegate Wickersham against Attorney-General Wickersham, the alleged "Dick to Dick" letter which Miss Abbott asserts she discovered in the interior department records, is "rankest nonsense."

"The letter is a farce," said Mr. Carson, "because the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate has no wish to secure a harbor at Controller bay."

NEITHER HERZOG NOR MILLER PLAY

The Boston National League Baseball Club management and Charles Herzog and Roy Miller, shortstop and right field, respectively, failed to come to any agreement over their difficulties this morning, and when the Boston team took the field for the first game of the double-header with Chicago this afternoon both were absent. Jones was put in center field in place of Flaherty, who went to right field in place of Miller. Spratt was in at shortstop in place of Herzog. The batteries for Boston were McTigue and Kling, for Chicago Reulbach and Archer.

Miller alleges that he has not received a promised increase of salary, while Herzog complains that he was fined \$300, or 15 days' pay, for indifferent ball playing in New York a short time ago. He says that the fine was to be remitted if he played better ball, but although he has done his best, nothing has been said about repayment of the fine.

Miller says he is going West, while Herzog says he will go back to Ridgely, Md., where he has a farm.

APPROVES GAS CONSOLIDATION

The state board of gas and electric light commissioners have approved the petition for the consolidation of the Greenfield Electric Light & Power Company with the Shelburne Falls Electric Light & Power Company and the Colrain Electric Light & Power Company. The board has also approved the petition of the same company for an issue of \$175,000 of additional stock.

NITROGLYCERINE EXPLODES

LOUVIER, Col.—Three men were killed and considerable property damaged today when the nitrolyciner storage plant of the E. I. DuPont, De Nours Powder Company here blew up from an unknown cause.

NATIONAL TRAVELERS  
FOR SHOE CONCERN  
FORM ASSOCIATION

(Continued from Page One.)

the railroads, hotels, manufacturers and others.

William Noll of Boston declared that commercial travel is 30 per cent more expensive than it was 10 years ago. The tipping system has grown to great proportions, he said. Formerly the porter, he said, would willingly set up the tables for the salesmen in the hotel rooms free; today he is sure to do nothing unless he is certain of his tip. The bell-hop wants a tip when he brings the hotel ice-water.

The hotels themselves are more expensive, he added. Whereas formerly a salesman could get a room for \$3 or \$3.50 with meals, now he must pay the same without meals.

The European plan is coming more and more into vogue. Hold-ups in baggage charge by railroads and draymen constitute another of the grievances enumerated by Mr. Noll, which the salesmen declare will no longer tolerate. When goods are returned as not filling the order, continued Mr. Noll, the house takes out the cost from the shoeman's pay. This is not right, he said, since the manufacturer is to blame if the goods are not satisfactory.

George Starks of Boston likewise referred to the sentiment all over the country, demanding such an organization.

According to W. D. Bennett, vice-president of the fair: "No such national association has ever before been attempted among traveling shoe salesmen. These men work together in splendid harmony and cooperation at all times and constitute a high grade of business men. No doubt the national association will be a good thing and a success, as the boys are enthusiastic about the idea and have the habit of putting through whatever they undertake."

Representatives from the following organizations were present at the opening of the meeting: New York Shoe Salesmen's Association, Shoe Travelers Association of Chicago, Southern Shoe Travelers Association, Boston Shoe Travelers Association.

William Noll, secretary of the Boston Shoe Travelers Association, said that he considered this meeting to be the most important development of the week. James D. Sheridan, president of the same association, A. W. DuBois, president of the New York association, W. D. S. Gibson, secretary of the same, Eugene Sloane, president of the Chicago Shoe Travelers Club, and Harry Schweitzer, its secretary, all expressed themselves as greatly gratified that the union of shoe men all over the country, which has been desired for many years, had been at last accomplished.

This is shoe and leather men's day at their market-fair in Mechanics hall. Tomorrow, the final day of the gathering, is to be devoted to an automobile excursion up the North Shore by the visiting members, and the return will probably not be made until late in the evening.

In order that a full attendance may be had on this evening the executive committee has been urging members to make no other plans.

The meeting planned by the National Association of Tanners for this morning was postponed indefinitely.

The visiting shoe salesmen will be present at the meeting of the National Association of Tanners for this evening.

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# Leading Events in Athletic World

## LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB ANNUAL TENNIS TOURNEY IS STARTED

Fine List of Players to Compete for Right to Challenge Champion W. A. Larned for Title

### DOUBLES TOMORROW

#### PREVIOUS LONGWOOD VICTORS

Year	Holder	Challenger	Score
1892	F. L. Hall	E. L. Hall	10-9
1892	F. H. Hovey	F. H. Hovey	10-9
1893	F. H. Hovey	Richard Stevens	10-9
1894	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned	10-9
1895	R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn	10-9
1896	R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn	10-9
1897	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned	10-9
1898	M. D. Whitman	M. D. Whitman	10-9
1899	M. D. Whitman	M. D. Whitman	10-9
1900	M. D. Whitman	M. D. Whitman	10-9
1901	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned	10-9
1902	W. J. Clothier	W. J. Clothier	10-9
1903	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned	10-9
1904	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned	10-9
1905	W. A. Larned	Clarence Hobart	10-9
1906	W. A. Larned	Karl Behr	10-9
1907	W. A. Larned	Clarence Hobart	10-9
1908	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned	10-9
1909	W. A. Larned	W. J. Clothier	10-9
1910	W. A. Larned	M. E. McLoughlin	10-9

\*Larned's trophies. \*Whitman's trophy.

The twenty-first annual championship tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club for its handsome challenge bowl started on the famous courts this morning with a fine list of entrants. The first match to start was that between F. L. Day and G. T. Putnam. Added interest is attached to this year's event as W. A. Larned, national champion, has announced that he will again defend his title and incidentally try to win his first leg on the trophy which is up this year for the first time. It may also be the last time that this famous tournament is held on these courts, as the club is expected to move to its new quarters with the Chestnut Hill Golf Club next spring.

Larned has already secured permanent possession of four of these handsome trophies, the only other man to own one being M. D. Whitman, the former national title holder.

The hardest fought match of the morning was that between R. D. Little of New York and F. H. Harris of Dartmouth College. It took three sets to return the winner, Little finally winning the right to meet N. W. Niles in the second round by a score of 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Two of the best players entered in the tourney had little difficulty in winning their second round matches this morning. They were W. J. Clothier, ex-national champion and E. H. Whitney, national intercollegiate champion. The former defeated W. Roberts and the latter beat F. A. Hinckle, each match ending 6-1. The summary:

**FIRST ROUND**  
F. P. Putnam defeated F. L. Day, 6-2, 6-1.  
R. D. Little defeated F. H. Harris, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.  
E. H. Woods defeated W. F. Anderson, 6-0, 6-0.  
McKean defeated F. J. Ross, 6-1, 6-3.  
Carl Adams defeated N. Johnson, 6-0, 6-3.  
E. McLaughlin defeated H. B. Irwin, 6-1, 6-0.  
J. D. E. Jones defeated G. G. Hill, 6-1, 6-2.  
R. Bishop defeated C. S. Cutting, 6-2, 6-2.  
G. P. Gardner, Jr., defeated A. F. Doty, 6-3, 6-2.

**SECOND ROUND**  
E. H. Whitney defeated F. A. Hinckle, 6-1.  
W. J. Clothier defeated W. Roberts, 6-1, 6-1.  
E. V. Page defeated H. Ellington, 6-1, 6-0.  
J. Holmes defeated G. S. Goresbeck, 6-1, 6-3.  
J. S. Nicholl defeated V. S. Brokar, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1.  
E. Perry defeated A. M. Chesley, 6-2, 6-3.  
J. L. Cote defeated E. L. Beard, by default.  
J. Inman defeated G. W. Phillips, 6-4, 6-0.  
S. H. Voshell defeated H. E. Thomas, 6-4, 6-0.  
E. Mahan defeated R. C. Bray, 6-3, 6-2.

**COAST TO COAST ON MOTORCYCLE**

NEW YORK—V. E. Davis of San Francisco arrived here yesterday winner of the transcontinental motorcycle race and holder of a new time record. He made the trip of 3745 miles in 20 days nine hours and a minute and spent 10 hours a day in the saddle.

W. J. Beaman and Paul E. Kotlowsky, cyclists who started eight and nine days ahead of him, Davis said, were passed near Buffalo.

Boston is making the best showing of the eastern teams this time, with New York next in line. These two teams are making a great fight for first division places, and how they are going to come out will be indicated, to a certain extent, by the result of their series with the western teams.

The pairings for play in the singles follow:

**FIRST ROUND**  
M. T. Whiting vs. R. R. Gates.  
R. C. Seaver vs. J. O. Ames.  
T. B. Ellington vs. H. Torrance, Jr.  
R. F. Peil vs. J. C. Nease.  
G. B. Wilbar vs. A. Ingraham.  
G. Bent vs. G. A. L. Dione.  
H. Hough vs. A. L. Gates.  
F. W. Washburn vs. W. W. Abbott.  
A. S. Dahney vs. A. L. Willard.  
H. A. McKinney vs. F. C. Baggs.

**SECOND ROUND**

W. M. Hall vs. A. D. Chapman.  
R. G. Gardner vs. W. A. Long.  
W. V. Niles vs. W. J. White.  
O. Marshall vs. E. Taylor.  
W. F. Murphy vs. W. M. Washburn.  
N. W. Niles vs. W. L. Abbott.  
F. H. Harris vs. R. D. Little.

The pairings for the eastern doubles will be made later this afternoon and the championship rounds will probably be started tomorrow. The winners of this tourney will have the right to meet the winners of the other sectional tournaments for the right to play H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander for the national title next month.

## DARK BLUE WINS BIG CRICKET MATCH



(Copyrighted Central News, London)

OXFORD UNIVERSITY CRICKET TEAM OF 1911

## SHOWING OF DETROIT IS BRIGHT FEATURE IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

### BASEBALL PICKUPS

Boston and Chicago play a double header this afternoon beginning at 2 o'clock.

—ooo—

The feature of the Athletic-St. Louis game yesterday was a triple play by Austin, Wallace and Criss for the latter team.

—ooo—

Marquand of New York is now the National League's leading pitcher with 10 victories and two defeats. Alexander is a close second with 10 victories and five defeats.

—ooo—

Luders keeps up his home-run hitting, getting two Saturday. He has now made 14, four more than the highest number made in the entire season of 1910, when Schulte of Chicago and Beck of Boston tied with 10 each.

—ooo—

The work of the Cleveland club in the American league the past week shows that the team is fast improving its early season form. Eight straight victories have now put the team within striking distance of the first division.

—ooo—

Still another victory for the Detroit Americans. Four straight from the Athletics and two straight from Boston shows that Manager Jennings' team is playing championship ball just now. Boston has two more chances to break the winning streak before going to Cleveland for five games.

—ooo—

If the St. Louis Nationals had one more good pitcher they would be in the race to the very end. In Sallee, Steele and Harmon they have a winning trio. Lauder, Golden and Geyer are the best of the others, but are hardly major league standard yet. Their chief trouble is in locating the plate.

—ooo—

Seventeen runs in the game and two victories in succession is pretty near a season's record for the Boston Nationals and shows that the club is steadily improving. As the players who were involved in the recent Chicago-Boston trade showed up Saturday, Boston appears to have got the better of it.

—ooo—

The chief feature of the first half of the western invasion by the eastern clubs in the American league which ended last week has been the work of the Detroit team. It met Washington and Philadelphia, playing four games with each team, winning seven of them, the only defeat being at the hands of Washington.

—ooo—

The Tigers are going to be more of a factor in the fight for the pennant this year than was thought would be the case after they had finished their first visit around the eastern circuit is most apparent. That Cobb has been largely responsible for the recent victories of the team cannot be denied, but the return of Mullin to the game and the improvement shown by the pitchers all give indications of championship work from Manager Jennings' men.

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## REPUBLICANS STILL DISCUSSING OUTING WITHOUT SPEECHES

The Worcester city committee has come in for considerable comment because of its refusal to allow speeches on Saturday at the outing of the Worcester city committee at Lake Quinsigamond. All the candidates were given to understand beforehand, according to their statements, that speeches would be called for, and all went prepared to deliver them.

Julius Beauregard, president of the city committee of Worcester, said that the reason there were no speeches was the fear that the meeting, which was first of all for harmony and good fellowship, might be thrown into disorder. To have three candidates for the office of Governor and candidates for all other state offices present was unprecedented, he said.

Col. Samuel Winslow, one of the Republican leaders of Worcester, said that it was better for all concerned to forego speech-making when the forces were so evenly divided in Worcester and feeling was at such tension. Everybody seemed to be satisfied with the arrangement to omit speeches except the candidates. The meeting set a precedent in Republican outtings.

A baseball game was played in which Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham took a part. The attendance of the club was large and the gathering remained at the little picnic grounds at Edgemere on the shores of Lake Quinsigamond to a late hour.

## CHAMBER BACK OF NEW ENGLAND FRUIT EXHIBIT

The second New England fruit show, to be held in Horticultural Hall, Oct. 23 to 28, will be under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which will assume all responsibility for it, though the officers of the fruit show will look after all the details of the management of the show.

It will also have a direct connection with the New England industrial and education exposition to take place in Mechanics hall during the entire month of October.

It is believed that the coming fruit show will make clear that great progress has been made in fruit growing in New England.

## RESOLUTIONS OF LABOR UNIONS

Resolutions favoring the bill now before the state Senate for a tax on all incomes of more than \$2000 a year and for the construction of South Boston and Dorchester tunnels before any others are built and demanding a referendum to the voters of Boston on any measure passed by the Legislature affecting tunnels or leases were adopted by the Boston Central Labor Union at its weekly meeting on Sunday.

By vote of the Stationary Firemen's Union No. 242 Governor Foss will be asked not to reappoint Charles Warren to the civil service commission. The union's complaint is understood to be that Mr. Warren is alleged to be prejudiced against union labor.

## JUSTICE PALACE COST IS SEARCHED

ROME—Investigation of the charges of wrong practices in connection with the construction of the new palace of justice, has been started by a parliamentary committee. It is believed that it is not the intention of the government to institute prosecutions, but to prevent the wasting of money in future. The palace has cost \$3,300,000 more than originally estimated. It was shown that \$20,000 was paid to arbitrators between the constructing firm and the government. Every time the King visited the palace \$700 was added to the bill, but it is not known why. Large sums were paid for elevators which did not work. The building was piped for water, but the system proved a failure.

## INSULAR POSITION FOR NEW YORKER

WASHINGTON—Felix Frankfurter of New York, an assistant United States attorney, has been selected by H. L. Stimson, secretary of war, as law officer of the bureau of insular affairs of the war department, at a salary of \$4500. He will succeed Paul Charlton of Nebraska, who has been appointed judge of the United States court at San Juan, Porto Rico.

## VIRGINIA PASTOR JOINS COLLEGE

RICHMOND, Va.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel C. Hatcher, pastor of Broad Street Methodist church, has accepted the position of vice-president and secretary-treasurer of Randolph-Macon College at Ashland, to which he was elected a month ago.

In his new position, Dr. Hatcher will be head of the executive department in financial affairs of the college.

## SENATOR WORKS STUDIES HOUSING

(Continued from Page One.)

ested and pledged themselves to erect the first cottage. The same evening Mr. Works addressed another large meeting, at which more than \$1000 were raised for these model cottages. Then a corporation was formed to further the project, known as "The Model Village Corporation."

This was only about a year ago and it will not be long before the "model village" will be a realization. The land on which it will be built lies near Elysian park and between the Baker Iron Works and the Southern Pacific yards. The cottages built of hollow tile will cost about \$500 each. A selection will be made of families most likely to appreciate and maintain neat and attractive homes, and

the rentals will be applied to keeping a social worker in the field.

In the center of the "model village" there will be a playground for the children. Pledges have been made already for the erection of more than a score of the cottages and it is expected that by the end of the year the village will be a reality.

The housing problem would be worked out along different lines in all probability, in this city, but the demand for the solution of the problem is greater here than ever it was in Los Angeles, according to those who have been in both cities. The attention of Congress has been called to these conditions repeatedly by Presidents. Mr. Roosevelt appointed a special committee of experts to investigate the housing conditions

here and make a report. This report was sent to Congress accompanied by a message, but nothing was done.

The difficulty seems to have been that there was nobody in Congress prepared to take hold of the problem in an energetic and intelligent fashion. Now comes Senator Works, however, with ripe experience along these municipal lines and indicates that he will make it one of his special duties to see what can be done to bring Congress to a point where it will be willing to legislate.

The subject has an importance and interest outside of Washington, for any satisfactory solution of the housing problem here would undoubtedly make a strong appeal in many cities of the country.

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

There appears to be never a time when a woman is not in need of something to wear. Whatever it is, it seems quite natural that she must find it this week at Chandler & Co.'s. On sale at the store is a lot of odd things, broken lines, but such a variety in each as to supply quite a choice. Those who find there what they want are assured of getting it at a bargain. Odd suits, many of them late arrivals, are of all colors, materials and styles. Linen suits are included in the lot. Handsome old coats are marked down, often to less than half, as are afternoon dresses of silk, linen, chiffon, voile and other summer materials.

This is a good time to get semi-made robes with which to finish the summer, or to lay away until after the December holidays, when they make particularly pretty dancing frocks or gowns for semi-formal affairs, and are then all ready for the early spring. Handkerchiefs and French and domestic underlinings and corsets, some of them of extra large sizes, are marked at cost and less-than-cost prices.

The shirt a man wears is more in evidence in the summer than at any other time, for no matter how particular he may be about the etiquette of wearing his coat there are times when scruples to the winds and the coat is thrown anywhere out of sight. It is therefore important that the shirt be of attractive material and well made. The Leopold Morse Company has marked down its percale, French madras and soisette shirts to nearly half what they were. Many of them have soft collars and cuffs. Silk scarfs and silk and washable four-in-hands, also have been marked down. The black and tan oxfords in the shoe department have likewise been reduced.

Morse-made suits have been marked so as to make it possible for the purchaser to get especially good values for his money.

—ooo—

If a new bag is one of your vacation requisites it is well to take advantage of the sale now going on at the store of the Houghton & Dutton Company. Prices have been cut on both straw and leather goods. The former are getting to be more popular than ever before, particularly with woman, although men, too, are coming to find these lightweight cases have advantages well worth considering.

A special bargain is offered in a straw suit case made of genuine Japanese straw with protected corners, bond cover edges, brass lock and catches and padded handle. Cases just like these in style but smaller, are for the children who at this time of year have great sport going away for the night or a few days. Straw traveling bags are entirely new and a luxury, although they are cheap, to the one who has heretofore gone about with heavy affair of leather. They are roomy and durable and very light in weight.

Those who prefer the leather suit cases can find an excellent assortment of them, made of smooth russet cowhide, 24 inches long, roomy and deep. Traveling bags are strong, durable and well made, up-to-date in every way.

—ooo—

The hardwood floor has many advantages, the growing appreciation of which makes them ever more popular, but the prolonged heat of the last two weeks has given them an emphasis they never before had. It was then that upholstery was done, and the northerner learned what the southerner has known from the beginning, that to make a house as comfortable as it should be in summer, carpetings should be removed. Nobody likes a rough wood floor for his drawing room. It is both unsightly and hard to keep clean, but a well laid and polished floor of hardwood is a delight to the eye, cool and refreshing and easily kept clean.

With such doors rugs can be bundled up in a trice and gotten out of the way, to be brought back in a few days or a few weeks, if one wants them, or left up all the summer. The bare floor, or the one almost bare, having only a small rug or two, makes a pleasing change in the summer time. They are rich and beautiful. A good hardwood floor costs no more than a good Brussels carpet when it is laid, and lasts much longer, but it should be well put together. Second grade work is bound to show and is the most expensive in the end. The Boston Floor Company, Limited, making a specialty of hardwood floors and floor sundries, takes pains to employ only such men as understand their business, and therefore may be looked to as

are of lined and mohair.

—ooo—

The semi-annual mark-down sale of the Talbot Company is in progress at its store, 395-403 Washington street. Everything is "Boston-made" and marked from one-fourth to one-third off. Men's regular business and outing suits and boys' knickerbockers, Russian and sailor suits, all are included in the reductions.

Dust coats for the auto and traveling are of lined and mohair.

—ooo—

The Buenos Aires—Despatches from Asuncion state that a new upheaval in Paraguay is believed to be imminent.

The provisional President, Dr. Rojas, being aware of a plot of partisans of Colonel Jara, changed the commanders of the regiments affected. The minister of war, General Ibanez, then resigned and immediately afterward was appointed minister to Chile, Peru and Bolivia, in order to get him out of the country.

The Senate met and approved the policy of the President, and passed a bill granting general amnesty. Meanwhile the friends of Colonel Jara are busy and a new revolution is feared.

There are three main points in the new rules. Vehicles must keep to the left instead of to the right, pedestrians must yield passage to vehicles and the speed limit is abolished, though drivers must keep control of their speed and must not go so fast as to damage roads.

Another article prohibits the allowing of animals, or even chickens, to stray on public roads.

PARAGUAY REVOLT REGARDED LIKELY

BUENOS AIRES—Despatches from

PARIS—The commission appointed to consider the new road regulations has drawn up a code which, however, must pass the chamber of deputies before it becomes operative.

The Diario Popular says that the religious question continues to be the cause of rioting and disorders throughout the country. Clergy throughout the whole of northern Portugal have refused the pensions offered by the government.

HAVRE TO BE IN FRONT AS PORT

PARIS—The French minister of public works has signed decree for huge dock extensions and harbor improvements by which at a cost of about \$18,000,000 the port of Havre will be placed in the first rank among the great shipping centers of the world.

ELKS SEE BOSTON AND GO ON NORTH

A party of Elks from the convention at Atlantic City left Boston today for St. John, N. B., whence they will return in time to reach New York Sunday. The party visited various points of interest in Boston Sunday.

AWNINGS Send postal or Tel. Fort Hill \$20, and we will send you samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

## COUNT WITTE GIVES SECRET HISTORY OF PORTSMOUTH PEACE

ST. PETERSBURG—Count Witte is about to publish a pamphlet giving his version of the negotiations for the treaty of Portsmouth, which will arouse profound interest, both in Europe and America.

Count Witte will describe the part played by Mr. Roosevelt at the critical juncture of the negotiations. It is said that this will show why Mr. Roosevelt omitted St. Petersburg from his trip through Europe's capitals last summer.

At the last moment, when Count Witte was preparing to leave Portsmouth, President Roosevelt sent a despatch to the Czar in which he openly espoused the Japanese cause, says the count.

He declared he considered the Japanese demand for the cession of the southern part of Saghalien perfectly justified and right, adding that refusal by Russia might bring about a loss of her possessions in eastern Siberia.

The President sent a similar despatch to the foreign office at St. Petersburg. The Czar replied through Ambassador Meyer to the effect that peace could only be concluded on the basis of the first eight points already concurred in by both parties.

Thereupon President Roosevelt made another attempt to force the Japanese demand on Russia through Mr. Meyer. He informed the Czar that \$250,000,000 (\$250,000,000) was deposited by Japan with a number of American banks which would be available to continue the war. He also enlarged upon the dangerous, almost fatal, consequences for Russia of its continuation.

The Czar laconically replied that his former position was unchanged and at the same time telegraphed the Russian representative to leave Portsmouth forthwith.

At this extremely critical juncture Count Witte received notice that Japan unconditionally waived its demands.

Thus peace was concluded, leaving behind, however, a feeling of resentment on the part of Russia at the role played by President Roosevelt, it is said.

## NO ACTION TAKEN IN GOMPERS CASE

WASHINGTON—Justice Wright's time limit, within which he declared his willingness to receive apologies from President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, for contempt of court in the Bucks Stove and Range Company case, expired today.

The three labor leaders were present in court today when their counsel, Alton B. Parker, argued that his clients should not be held to answer for contempt. The court will take the matter under advisement. A decision is not expected until October.

## LEXINGTON MAN HAS RARE RELICS

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Charles W. Swan, the town clerk, has in his possession a number of rare and valuable articles. Among them are two old maps of this town, one published in 1863, while a still older plan of the town was issued in 1830 by John G. Hale.

Another relic of interest is a card of invitation dated: Lexington, Oct. 9, 1846. It was an invitation from the Lexington and West Cambridge railroad. He also has several invitations to dances at the Monroe tavern in 1806, 1807 and 1815.

## SUFFRAGISTS PLAN WEEK'S CAMPAIGN

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Suffragists are to invade the sixth, seventh and eighth representative districts, which include the towns of Natick, Sherborn, Framingham, Holliston, Ashland and Hopkinton, this week. Miss Louise Hall, who is an active worker in the movement, has been the past week arranging for the meetings.

The opening meeting of the campaign will be in Natick Tuesday afternoon. They will meet on the lawns at the homes of members and on the Natick common.

## PROF. SHACKFORD DESIRED FOR DEAN

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The alumnae of Wellesley are petitioning that Prof. Martha Hale Shackford be named as dean of the college, the board of trustees now having under consideration the appointment of a successor to Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, the new president.

The latter's position as dean has always been held close in importance to that of president. Miss Shackford is an author of romances, and has published a text book in the general survey of English literature.

## CROWD OF 150,000 AT REVERE BEACH

Surf bathing at Revere Beach was enjoyed by 6376 patrons of the state bathhouse and about 150,000 spectators on Sunday. The crowds were not so large as last week.

Opening the doors of the bathhouse two hours earlier, at 8 o'clock, as a means of relieving the congestion, served but nine in the first hour and less than 50 between 9 and 10 o'clock. The additional hour at night after the usual closing time of 8 o'clock was also unnecessary, as no bathers were in the water during that time.

## COLBY PLANNING SPEAKING CONTEST

WATERVILLE, Me.—The Lyford Intercollegiate speaking contest of Colby College will be held again next year, according to an announcement by the college registrar, Herbert C. Libby. Over 60 young men from the preparatory schools of Maine participated in the contest this spring, which was the second time the prizes were offered. They amount to \$100 and are the gift of Will Hartwell Lyford, Colby '70, whose home is in Chicago, Ill.

## THE COLONIAL LINE

Via Rail and Boat BOSTON TO NEW YORK Daily and Sunday

\$2.90 One Way Round Trip

Ticket Office, 250 Washington St., Boston. Phone, Fort Hill 2788. N. Y. Office, Pier 32, North River.

JOY LINE 240 BOSTON TO NEW YORK Via Rail and Boat, DAILY AND SUNDAY.

New Management—Improved Service.

St. Louis Office, 126 State St., Boston.

FRANCONIA SAILS JULY 25, 9 A.M.

QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL CALLING AT FISHGUARD

Shortest Route to LONDON PARIS

Cunard Line 126 State St., Boston.

PROVIDENCE STREET RAILWAY SERVICE IS CALLED INADEQUATE

(Continued from Page One.)

## SCOTTISH CAPITAL GREETS KING WHO IS VISITING WITH QUEEN

EDINBURGH—King George arrived in Edinburgh today to get acquainted with his Scotch subjects as a part of the customary round of visits paid by newly crowned British Kings to their dominions. He was accompanied by Queen Mary, the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary and numerous members of the nobility.

The royal party was welcomed by the secretary for Scotland, Lord Penland, and other officials. After responding briefly to the welcoming address the King and his party drove in state to Holyrood palace, the oldest of Scotland's royal residences, but unoccupied except on occasions like the present since the days

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## NATIONAL REAL ESTATE BOARDS MEET AT DENVER

DENVER, Colo.—The fourth annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges opened here today. Special cars brought the delegations from the large eastern cities. Any real estate man can attend the convention, but only those going as accredited delegates from boards, are permitted to vote.

The program for the convention has been completed. On Tuesday, July 18, the morning will be spent in receiving the delegations and attending an industrial and civic parade. At 2 o'clock the convention will be called to order by Alexander S. Taylor of Cleveland, the president.

Friday there will be a trip over the continental divide on the Moffatt road, and on Saturday the delegates will be the guests of the Colorado Springs board, the entertainment including a trip up Pikes Peak. In addition there will be a number of other trips, including one through the Yellowstone national park.

BONDSMEN SURRENDER SHERMAN

Smith L. Sherman of Fitchburg, a man guilty to using the mails in a scheme to defraud, was surrendered today by his bondsmen, J. T. Littlehale and F. J. Cushing of Fitchburg. Sherman was out on \$2000 bail pending sentence. He was indicted on a charge of using the mails in a scheme to defraud in connection with the will of Sarah Jane Williams.

Judge Dodge put the case over for one week and Sherman will probably be sentenced next Monday.

ROLLS OFF THE FIRE ESCAPE

John Lapon of 25 North square, while sleeping on the fire escape in the rear of his house, rolled off early today and was injured by a fall of 30 feet.

## JAPANESE QUESTION ENTERS IN THE PEACE TREATY NOW PENDING

## MR. BRYAN PREPARES LIST OF QUERIES FOR ASPIRING DEMOCRATS

Insurgents Talking of Former President's Son for Mr. Taft's Successor



(Copyright by J. E. Purdy)

JAMES R. GARFIELD

LINCOLN, Neb.—The Democratic presidential aspirants are to be placed on record on public questions before the nominating convention is held if W. J. Bryan has his way. Mr. Bryan, by reason of the rule which requires a candidate to receive a two-thirds vote of the delegates to obtain the nomination, will be a factor in next year's convention. The Commoner says today that Democrats should profit by the lesson of 1908. "The Republicans," he says, "took Mr. Roosevelt's word for the political disposition of the Republican candidate for the presidency, and they have been, naturally, greatly disappointed."

The questions he wants the aspirants for the nomination to answer include:

"Do you favor tariff for revenue only?

"Free raw materials and a revenue duty only on manufactured goods?

"Giving consideration to the element of protection in revising the tariff?

"Election of senators by the people?

"The income tax?

"Promise of immediate independence to the Filipinos?

"Publicity of campaign contributions and expenses?

"Safeguarding of state's rights?

"Indorsement of labor planks of 1908 platform?

"Strict regulation of railroads?

"Indorsement of the trust plank of the 1908 platform?

"Asset currency in any form and more especially the Aldrich monetary reform plan?

"Legislation guaranteeing bank deposits?"

Mr. Bryan would also put the aspirants on record on the question of keeping the three branches of government within their constitutional sphere and whether they believe in the reading of "unreasonable" into the Sherman anti-trust law by the supreme court.

"It is of the utmost importance that this principle be laid down in the pending treaty with Great Britain, first, because the Hindus, as citizens of Great Britain, might be forced upon us; second and more important still, because treaties with Japan or with China or with other oriental peoples must be based upon the same lines as the treaty with Great Britain.

"We could not leave questions of immigration and citizenship open to Great Britain and close the questions as against Japan without having tendered what might be considered an insult and cause for trouble."

(Continued from Page One.)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The acting premier, William Morris Hughes, in an interview Sunday, said that Australians might congratulate themselves upon the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. This would give Australia 10 years instead of four to prepare for the defense of the country against imminent danger.

## WITNESS AT LORIMER HEARING TELLS NEW STORY OF CORRUPTION

TANGIER—German landing parties from the cruiser Berlin are exploring the country back of Agadir, according to dispatches received here today. The Moorish tribes resent the landing of armed forces. A clash might still further tend to complicate the Moroccan situation, it is said here.

BERLIN—Statements which are justifiably to be regarded as officially communicated appeared in prominent newspapers Sunday to the effect that the Franco-German conversations on Morocco had produced a basis for solution.

It is believed, however, that the basis is one distinctly disappointing to the Chauvinists, who thought they saw the mailed fist closing on a rich section of the Sherifian empire.

The Kolisch Zeitung makes conspicuous the comment that these statements are apparently designed to prepare the public to look for compensation elsewhere than in Morocco. It says among other things that it is easy to imagine a sort of tripartite division of Morocco between France, Germany and Spain, but though it recommends itself by its apparent simplicity such an arrangement is not necessarily the only possible one.

German occupation and acquisition of the hinterland of Agadir may be a part of Germany's aim or it may not. The word compensation obviously may be applied to indemnification granted in one place for advantages lost in another. The essential thing is indemnification.

German diplomacy is expected to obtain a necessary balance of interests, but by what equivalent the balance is to be made up may be left to those in charge of German interests.

The party will be shown the Allegheny river improvements and flood prevention projects and will be taken about the Pittsburgh industries.

On Saturday a special train will carry the visitors to Ashtabula, O., over the proposed route of the Lake Erie and Ohio river ship canal. Saturday night the visitors will board the Ohio river packet Kanawha for the trip to Cairo.

On the way down the Ohio river stops will be made as follows: July 23, East Liverpool, O.; Steubenville, O.; Wheeling, W. Va.; July 24, Marietta, O.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Gaipolis, O.; July 25, Huntington, W. Va.; Catlettsburg, Ky.; Ashland, Ky.; Ironton, O.; Hanging Rock, O.; Portsmouth, O.; July 26, Mayville, Ky.; Cincinnati; July 27, Madison, Ind.; Louisville; July 28, Tell City, Ind.; Owensboro, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; July 29, Henderson, Ky.; July 30, Cairo, Ill.

With the payment of the final dividend today at the office of the receiver, William E. Neal, 161 Devonshire street, the American National bank of Boston is giving its creditors 100 per cent.

The bank failed in November, 1905, and Mr. Neal, the receiver, has been so successful in handling the property that during these six years he has been able at various times to declare dividends amounting to 95 per cent. When the bank failed it was thought that 50 cents on the dollar would be all that reasonably could be looked for.

MAINE PHONE GROWTH PLAN

HOULTON, Me.—Aroostook Telephone & Telegraph Company has voted to increase the authorized stock issue from \$250,000 to \$350,000. This is to provide for extension of the lines in Aroostook county.

MICHIGAN FOREST FIRE RELIEF

BAY CITY, Mich.—Relief work at Oscoda and Au Sable in the forest fire district in northeastern Michigan requires a carload of provisions a day. Continued rain has checked the fire.

DOWNTOWN LEASES

Meredith & Grew have leased to the Crosby Steam Gauge & Valve Company the large store numbered 38 Central street in the Marshall building. The company will occupy the quarters for its Boston salesrooms and has leased approximately two thirds of the sixth floor of the Marshall building for its executive offices.

WARE CHURCH CALLS PASTOR

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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## COLLEGE GIRL WOULD LIKE IT PAPER BAG COOKERY IN CAMP

Gown in semi-princess style closed at front

SIMPLE gowns made in semi-princess style and closed at the front are among the latest. They have many advantages, for they are easily slipped on and off, they are generally becoming and they can be utilized for many different materials. This one is finished with the fashionable sailor collar and just as illustrated, is adapted to home wear.

The same model would be an excellent one for lightweight wool materials, however, such as French serge or shepherd's check and made from one of these, could be utilized for the street gown of between season's period.

Scalloped edges are greatly in vogue, blue serge with the front edges scalloped and the skirt finished with a band of the same scalloped at its upper edge would make a most attractive gown, useful for many occasions and especially well adapted to the college girl's needs.

The waist made as shown in the small view, with the shirtwaist sleeves and neck-band, and the skirt left plain, completely transforms the effect, and the gown made in that way is adapted to the simpler materials of morning wear.

In whatever way it is treated, it takes the long fashionable lines, it gives a slender effect to the figure and it is altogether attractive. The skirt is cut in six gores and is joined to the blouse by means of a belt.

For the medium size will be required 7 yards of materials, 27, 5/8 yards 36 or 5/4 yards, 44 inches wide with additional material for the band on the skirt according to the width.

A pattern (7036), sizes 34 to 44 bust, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East 23rd street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## WHITE SERGE IS MUCH LIGHTER

Admirable models in which it is used

WHITE serge has come into its own again. It is not as cool as linen, but it is better looking and does not need the constant washing and ironing that the other does. In cooler climates than this particular one it is also more serviceable than linen, not only because it is warmer but because one is apt to need a somewhat dressy afternoon coat suit.

The white serge that is used this summer is quite different from the kind we have had for a decade. The twill in it is barely perceptible; it looks to the untrained eye as though it were a new kind of thin white cloth. The surface seems smooth, the weave is supple instead of wiry, and the weight is practically nothing. It is an exceedingly good-looking fabric, and it has caused probably the revival of white serge gowns as well as suits.

An admirable model that suits a large number of figures was created in Paris, but has been widely followed here by all classes of dressmakers, says a fashion writer. The skirt is in two parts, the long upper portion resembling a tunic, which is lapped down the left side with a two-inch hem, but is free from the foundation and has a similar hem at the edge.

The left side of this is much shorter than the right side, and beneath it is a two-yard straight flounce finished with a three-inch hem. The latter is attached to the tunic under its hem unless one wishes to put it on a soft taffeta foundation, in which case there is no necessity to wear an underskirt. If a skirt is chosen, it should be quite narrow, well

## SILK HOSIERY

There is no question but most women enjoy wearing silk hosiery. There was a time when one could not find silk hosiery with lisle heels, toes and uppers; but today the display of hosiery with the silk extending only from the feet part way to the knee, is very large, says the Newark News. These stockings are quite as pretty as the all silk ones, and they wear wonderfully better. In wearing silk hose it is a true economy to wash them very frequently—every day, some people say—for a fresh hose will not develop holes so quickly as the one that has been worn a few days.

## SLIP OVER BLOUSE

Blouses of silk or linen or wool or satin or pongee that slip over the head and require no buttoning up back or front, are the latest, according to the Indiana News. They are very dainty in appearance and complete; needing no guimpe. There is a little opening down a few inches in front and the neck has a tube for a drawstring of silk, which ties in front and ends in tassels. Some are finished at the neck with a net frill. The sleeves are in kimono style and there is any variety of plain, striped and fancy silks and other materials.

## WITH A SUIT CASE

The suit case, when carried, should be had an inch away from one's clothes. Unless this is done, the case, constantly rubbing against the cloth, is sure to leave its mark of wear and tear.—Chicago Inter Ocean



Rations well and quickly prepared for soldiers

LONDON—The new method discovered by M. Soyer, the French chef, of cooking everything in paper bags in the oven, a description of which appeared recently in The Christian Science Monitor, is gaining in popularity, and an experiment has been carried out at the special reserve camp at Bulford in cooking rations by this method. Company of the third battalion of the Gloucestershire regiment handed over its rations to M. Soyer, who conducted the experiment in person. The rations of fresh beef and potatoes were supplemented with bacon, kidneys, sausages and tomatoes, the mixed grill enclosed in paper bags specially supplied for the purpose, and baked in the cookhouse oven of the regiment, while the joints were cooked under the greater heat of a special oven.

Brig.-Gen. Haskett Thompson, C. B., commanding No. 7 district, Col. Forrester Walker, C. B., and other staff offi-

cers watched the preparation of the dishes and in some cases tasted the food cooked. Major Burgess of the Gloucestershire regiment superintended the opening of the ovens when the large joints were cut, to see if the cooking had been thorough. The great heat of the ovens blackened the paper bags but did not destroy them. The cuttings of beef were perfectly cooked in 20 minutes and the sausages were beautifully browned. The experiment proved that ordinary joints from eight to 10 pounds can be cooked by this method in less than half the ordinary time. The flavor of the meat is retained and there is no shrinkage.

The system is being tried in Australia on the same lines as in London, its adaptability for farm life especially being recognized, while the successful results obtained in the preparation of fish are likely, says a correspondent, to give a new impetus to the fish industry of the country.

## ENGLISH PORCELAIN IMITATED

Fallacies regarding Lowestoft ware

OLD English porcelains have been imitated largely by English, French and German potters. Much of the ware sold for old Chelsea, Derby, Bow and Worcester is made in Germany as a staple product and sold wholesale to the dealers in spurious antiques or made to order for them, declares the New York Sun. The paste of these products is entirely different from the old soft paste of the English potters, and even a superficial knowledge of the characteristics of different pastes and glazes will be sufficient to protect the collector from imposition.

There is perhaps no ceramic ware around which have been woven so many fallacious theories as the porcelain of Lowestoft, Eng. It has been variously stated that the pottery and porcelain were both made at that factory, that the porcelain produced there was hard paste, that porcelain was brought from China in an undecorated condition and painted there and the armorial and heraldic hard paste porcelain, the helmet creamers and teapots with crossed handles, with decorations of roses and dotted waving lines, all originated in the insignificant factory in that English town.

All of these assertions are incorrect. There is no assurance that pottery was produced at Lowestoft. The porcelain made there was of the ordinary soft paste similar to that of other contemporary English factories. No proof has yet been furnished that Chinese porcelain was ever decorated there and all of the hard paste porcelain so long known to dealers and collectors as "Lowestoft" was made and decorated in China.

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This can be done away with only when one wears a guimpe of plain or figured net or lace, which shows through the lattice work of the heavy cord.

The blouse of this frock is a quaint combination of sailor, kimono and peasant in one. The top part has no seams except the one under each arm, and it forms a kind of yoke that runs down to a narrow lower part that rises up on it in deep squares, which are stitched down. The sleeves are three-quarter length.

The fastening down the front is made with large white Irish crochet buttons, a favorite kind, by the way, for all serge suits and frocks this year.

The collar on this informal serge blouse is square and shallow, front and back, made of white corded silk covered with another color, similarly shaped of Irish lace. There is no belt. The skirt comes up two inches above the normal waistline, and is stitched to the blouse, and both are attached to a three-inch inside silk belting.

There are several varieties of real Lowestoft porcelain. The first is of a whitish paste with bluish tinge of the glaze decorated with blue and frequently red designs. In this variety the Worcester and Bow porcelains were imitated. The Worcester "powder blue" ground was sometimes copied and transfer printing was also employed. The second variety and perhaps the most characteristic is of a deep creamy tint on which Chinese decorations in enamel colors were painted. The Worcester porcelain of the period was also imitated in this body and some of the polychrome designs of

that factory were closely copied, such as the house or pagoda pattern in red.

The third variety is evidently intended to imitate the Chinese so-called "Lowestoft" style, as the glaze is tinted green to simulate the color of the Chinese ware. This is a peculiar tone resembling that of a duck's egg, which when placed side by side with the cream colored ware is of a pronounced green color. On this ware Chinese floral designs and colors were copied.

## HOME-MADE BAGS

An ingenious girl has made herself a handsome bag to hang over one shoulder and carry under the arm, says the New York Tribune.

A friend had sent her from Japan a strip of rich tapestry in dull gold and green on white satin. The piece seemed too small to be used until the happy thought came of turning it into a bag.

The end was doubled to form a pocket, the corners were slanted outward and the side lines again slanted to where the flap overlaid over the right side like an envelope. This flap was cut the same shape as the base, to form a cover that may be removed after the croquette is fried. Fry in deep fat; run the point of the knife around the scoring and lift up the cover and carefully remove the potato, to leave a hollow shell. Fill with cooked fish, flaked and made hot in a cream or fish Bechamel sauce. Use one cup of fish to each three fourths a cup of sauce. Set the covers in place and serve at once.

## CARAMEL ICING

Into a pound of granulated sugar stir three quarters of a cup of sweet milk and boil gently for three minutes: add an ounce of butter and cook until the mixture forms a thread; add four tablespoonsfuls of burnt sugar or caramel and a tablespoonful of vanilla. Beat hard for several minutes after taking from the fire, put between cake layers and cover the top layer with this mixture.

## SWISS CHARD

Strip the leaves from the white stalks and wash well. Put the green leaves into the inner vessel of a double boiler with the moisture clinging to them and cover closely. Cook until very soft, rub through a colander or chop very fine.

Stir in a great spoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste and a tablespoonful of cream. Beat hard until very light, put into a hot vegetable dish and garnish with slices of hard-boiled eggs. The white stalks may be cooked for another meal.—Montreal Star.

## BORAX AND CHALK

To dry clean a white coat lay the coat on a table and cover it with a mixture of powdered borax and French chalk, says the Portland Express and Advertiser. Leave it for half an hour or so, then take a clean cloth and rub it well all over. Let it lie 24 hours, then shake and brush it well, when it will probably look quite fresh.

## RASPBERRY ICE

Three quarts berry juice, one quart water, two pounds white sugar. Put into freezer until it begins to congeal, stir in the white of five or six eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Use more sugar if desired and finish freezing. Loaf sugar is best.—New Era.

## BOOK COVERS

Book covers of brocade are the smartest thing imaginable to provide for the library table, and may be made by cutting the material a half-inch wider all round than is the volume to be covered, says the Spokane Chronicle.

Make a satin lining of precisely the size of the book and overcast upon its edges the turned-in sides of the brocade. Ribbon pockets, one-third the width of the covers, are then sewed against the lining side, a silver or gold cording finishes the edges and ribbon ties are attached to the sides. If the cover is of plain corded silk it should bear an embroidered monogram.

## CLEAN WITH BRAN

Instead of salt water some housewives use bran for cleaning matting, says the Newark News. A bag of cheesecloth is filled with the bran, this is moistened from time to time, and the matting scrubbed with it; after the bran wash, the matting is wiped off with a fresh cloth dipped in salt water.

## COTTON PADDING

There come balls of four ply cotton to use for padding embroidery, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. It is much more flexible than the narrow braid often used for buttonholing, so that it is good not only for edges but for the entire design or letters that are to be done.



## Perfection in Hair Goods and Hair Dressing

To a New Yorker this will at once imply

**A. Simonson.**

ORIGINATOR OF THE MOST BECOMING AND

EXCLUSIVE COIFFURES

SUITABLE FOR EVERY OCCASION AND WORN BY DISCRIMINATING DRESSERS

Visitors to New York are invited to call and inspect my newest models.

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NEW YORK CITY

The Largest and Best Establishment of its Kind.

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23rd Street

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## RUG DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

Commencing Tuesday, July the 18th

Domestic Rugs at greatly reduced prices.

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9 x 12 ft. French and Anglo Persian Wilton Rugs. 37.50

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Semi-Annual Sale Continued.

On Tuesday, July the 18th

Bedroom Furniture, Brass Bedsteads, and Mattresses, from 20 to 38 1-3% less than usual prices.

Suite in French Grey Enamel, daintily trimmed in white, Bureau, Chiffonier, Toilet Table, Sidechair, Siderocker, Toilet Chair and Table. Fine plate glass Mirrors. 200.00 per suite

former price 250.00

Suite in White Enamel,—trimmed in Blue or Rose, satin walnut or mahogany finish. Bureau, Chiffonier, Toilet Table, Cheval Mirror and Twin Bedsteads. 125.00 per suite

former price 175.00

Mahogany Bureaus. 25.00, 30.00 and 45.00

former price 32.00, 38.00 and 53.00

Mahogany Chiffoniers. 28.00, 25.00 and 38.00

former price 30.00, 31.00 and 48.00

Bird's-eye-Maple Bureau. 25.00, 30.00 and 45.00

former price 30.00, 38.00 and 58.00

Bird's-eye-Maple Chiffoniers. 22.00, 25.00 and 38.00

former price 26.00, 31.00 and 56.00

Rich Brass Bedsteads with 2-inch continuous tubing, 1-inch filler rods, large ornamental husks. Bright or satin finish, English lacquer. All sizes

# Among Books and Their Writers

How "The American People" Brings Up the Point That  
Historic American Families Do Not Maintain  
Their Leadership Through Many Generations

## NAMES IN PUBLIC LIFE TODAY ARE NOT THOSE OF THE EARLIER TIMES

In THE second volume of A. Maurice L'ob's book on "The American People," he is to affirm and defend the thesis that American historical families do not perpetuate themselves. He says that there is not in public life today "a single man who bears the name of any man who played a part in the revolution or whose name was appended to the Declaration of Independence, or who sat in the convention that framed the Constitution. There are in public life a few, very few men who can trace their descent collaterally to colonial times, but the possessors of historic names have gone. Neither in statecraft nor diplomacy is there a Washington, an Adams or a Jefferson, a Madison or Otis or Hamilton or Sherman; no Marion or Greene or Putnam or Lee. The men whose genius welded the scattered colonies into an empire and set the infant nation on its way to greatness either died childless or left small families." Nor is this all. Mr. Low contends that the same condition exists in the fields of finance and commerce. "The men today who dominate are not the men who bear historic names, not the men who can trace their descent back in an unbroken line to the first bankers or the first iron masters or weavers, but men who have no kinship with these founders of an industry—'new' men in every sense of the word."

The train of thought suggested by this thesis is one that may be developed and carried on a step farther in the record of American statecraft, and also kept in mind in contemplating conditions in other spheres of American life. For instance, take a period much closer in point of time than the revolution, namely, that of the fight against slavery and the civil war. Is there a descendant of Lincoln who comes to mind immediately as an exponent of contemporary democracy, or who is at all comparable with the emancipator? Or a Webster, Calhoun, Seward, Chase, Stanton, Sumner, Beecher or Phillips of today that is serving the state? The name of Calhoun is prominent on the Pacific coast, but not nationally, and the grandson of the great Carolinian has not been conspicuous for his regard for the rights of the state.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson Gilman illustrates the mental resourcefulness and ethical vigor of the Lyman Beecher family; but she is not a descendant of Henry Ward Beecher. Male representatives of that large and influential family of the mid-nineteenth century are not in the public eye now. Gen. Frederick Grant is an efficient and high-minded officer of the army, but not in the same class with his great, taciturn, relentless and magnanimous father. William Lloyd Garrison has a grandson in the person of Oswald Garrison Villard, who is showing ability as a publicist and journalistic champion of the negro, and whose life of John Brown, recently published, bids fair to rank high among biographies of Americans by Americans. But when these persons are named, who else is there claiming descent from the greatest

personalities of mid-nineteenth century American life who seems destined to add to family renown. As for most of the protagonists of that nearer era their names, like those of the revolution, are now unrepresented.

Turning to the field of literature, it is pertinent to ask where are the contemporary authors who have direct or collateral kinship with Irving, Poe, Bryant, Whittier, Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell, Emerson, Bancroft, Parkman or Motley? Our religious leaders and theologians who can claim descent from the Mathers, Jonathan Edwards, Channing, Bushnell and the Hodges? Or educators whose forbears were Horace Mann, Francis Wayland, Mark Hopkins, James Walker and Theodore Woolsey?

The son of Oliver Wendell Holmes is a jurist of eminence whose speeches and judicial opinions have a literary quality that indicates inherited aptitudes and the result of an intellectual and poetical environment. A grandson of Longfellow and R. H. Dana is a promising youthful investigator of literary origins and a candidate for higher academic honors in teaching literature. Emerson's son has been a judicious and competent editor of his father's journals and exponent of his thought. A descendant of Motley has won a creditable place in British public life; and a son of Woolsey is a well informed teacher of international law at Yale. Two of the sons of the Rev. John Hall have won some fame as radical thinkers and commentators on problems of contemporary ethics; and Ernest Crosby, during his all too brief career as a disciple of Tolstoi and as an imitator of Whitman's verse, disclosed gifts of expression and polemical art that showed he was a worthy son of Howard Crosby. In Brooks Adams the independence of character and forthrightness of speech of a renowned family of political leaders and statesmen abides, and is disclosed in occasional essays and orations. Harriet Beecher Stowe has a grandson who is a journalist of promise.

But broadly speaking this generation is led in all its larger movements by men and women who have themselves won the right to lead, or who owe it to forbear inconspicuous in station. The fathers of Taft, Roosevelt, Bryan, C. W. Eliot, Edison, J. S. Sargent, Henry James, W. D. Howells, Edwin Markham, and Booker T. Washington were relatively insignificant personages compared with their achieving sons. And the same may be said of the parents of women like Margaret Deland and Edith Wharton, Jane Addams and Mrs. Russell Sage, Cecilia Beaux and Hellen Keller.

But is there anything characteristically American about this? Not at all. England has a Shakespeare today, but he is a Baptist clergyman and administrator and not a poet. Tennyson's son is an obscure figure in the art world. None of the great figures of the Victorian epoch, whether in politics or literature, has a descendant of commanding stature. Gladstone's son in public life, like Bismarck's, is smaller than his sire. British Liberalism is led today by men of the people like Asquith and Lloyd-George and not by descendants of Whig lords. Brilliant in forensic controversy as are some of the recent Cecils they lack the weight of statesmenlike qualities possessed by Lord Salisbury and earlier representatives of the family.

Now is the situation substantially different in France or Germany. The truth of the matter is that neither where caste

and formal social gradations foster the tradition of social service and inherited eminence in public life—as in Great Britain and Germany—nor where these are lacking—as in modern France and in the United States from the beginning—can it be predicated that "like father like son." Genius and high talent are not transmissible. Genius "illustrates nothing except itself. It enters an age, but leaves no open door behind it." Fame is usually an achievement, not a legacy. Often to be the son of a great or popular man is to be handicapped rather than blessed for the race of life. More is expected than ever can be realized. Wheels built to be turned by rivers cannot be moved by rivulets. Great art is creative and not imitative. Moral precepts come forth out of the desert than out of the market place. Lincoln the self-educated and not Everett the Harvard-bred spoke the immortal word at Gettysburg. Nazareth and not Jerusalem was the school and home of the world's greatest personage.

### LITERARY NOTES

EUGENE FIELD would have been inspired to write one of his most jubilant and individual poems by the announced discovery of Horace's "Sabine Farm."

A grandson of the great poet, also named Alfred Tennyson, is attracting attention as a story teller. Duffield & Co. are to be the first publishers in the United States to give him a chance to win an American following.

Precisely for the same reason that it was a high compliment to Prof. Charles Eliot Norton that he was named as the literary executor of G. W. Curtis, James Russell Lowell and John Ruskin, so it is that M. A. De Wolfe Howe has been intrusted with the task of writing the life and editing the letters of Prof. Norton. He also has been charged with the duty of writing a biography of him entitled "Universities of the World" will appear.

Tolstoi's admirers and those persons who wish to ascertain precisely what the Russian taught as to the practical duties of life will be interested in the announcement that a translation of "On Life," made by Bolton Hall, will issue from the press of B. W. Huebsch in the fall. It will come forth under the title of "What Tolstoi Taught." A sign that some of the Russian's former disciples are beginning to modify their adoration of the man is the recent rather caustic reference to Tolstoi by G. Bernard Shaw, who has not hesitated to side openly with the surviving widow in the controversy that has raged since the Russian author left his home for what proved to be his last mortal pilgrimage into the outer world. A recent large collection of Tolstoi's correspondence when he was in the prime of life, printed in one of the St. Petersburg dailies, has not contributed to increased respect for his character at that time.

The July Bookman has an appreciation of Ambrose Bierce, the Californian satirist and short story writer, written by Frederick Taber Cooper, which is one of the fairest estimates of this comparatively unknown but brilliant writer that has been written. Eastern journals and critics too long have either overlooked or underestimated a man of unusual individuality of thought and style.

Miss Lillian Whiting's next book, issued in the fall by Little, Brown & Company, will be on "The Brownings: Their Life and Art."

Percy Waxman edits and publishes at 133 West 74th street, New York city, a journal called For Goodness Sake. From editing it he is sure he will derive much fun, and he hopes some profit also. Like the Chapbook that flourished for a while in Chicago and the Philistine of East Aurora, the periodical exists evidently in order to provide a medium of expression for writing what the editor likes and what he thinks the readers need rather than for saying smooth things and giving people what they want. But there will be many who will delight in the mere cleverness of the publication.

Inasmuch as attention has been centered anew upon William Penn by the unveiling of a window in his honor in a London church associated with him and his family, it is timely to call attention to his little book "The Fruits of Solitude," a collection of maxims pertaining to ethics and religion that have been the solace of many a spirit since his day. The polemical literature of which he was a prolific author has no special appeal to a generation that has learned well the lesson of toleration for which Penn contended. But the quintessence of wisdom which he compressed in this book never will be outdated.

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## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

## ON FILE

If an unkind word appears, File the thing away.

If some novelty in jeans, File the thing away.

If some clever little bit, Of sharp and pointed wit, Carrying a sting with it— File the thing away.

If some bit of gossip come, File the thing away.

Interesting little crumb, File the thing away.

If suspicion comes to you That your neighbor isn't true, Let me tell you what to do— File the thing away.

Do this for a little while, Then go out and burn the file. —John Kendrick Bangs.

## MIXED

Operator—Number, please? Subscriber—Give me 1230.

The subscriber was connected with the information operator, who explained that there was no such number in the exchange and asked whom she wished to speak with.

Subscriber—Now look here, central, a man called a few minutes ago and left word for me to call him at 12:30—Telephone Topics.

## HIS NUMBER

It was his first time to use the telephone. He came into the one-horse store and called the keeper to one side and whispered to him that he would like to order a pair of shoes from a nearby town—over the phone.

"That's all right, assented the store-keeper. "Help yourself."

He did as he had seen others do—rang the bell and held the receiver to his ear.

"Number, please?" chirped exchange. "Number 12's, brogans?" was the prompt reply.—Judge.

## WRONG FISH

The delivery boy scanned the label on the parcel and said: "This here is C. O. D."

"Thin it ain't for us, me lad," said the new cook, recently from abroad, for I heard the missis meself telephone for whitefish."—Telephone Topics.

## PAINTER'S CARE

The painter wears his overalls, as everybody knows, Because he fears unless he did, that he might brush his clothes.

—Dallas News

## HAS FINERY TO SHOW

"Where is your wife going this summer?"

"She is looking around for some place where none of the women have more than two gowns. She has three."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## REMINDER

There never yet was pride so great That fate declined to humble; The man who strives to aviate Must also learn to tumble.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## LEAVING HIM AT SEA

Could you do something for a poor sailor?" asked the seddy-looking warden at the gate.

"Poor sailor?" echoed the lady at work at the tub.

"Yes'm, I follered the wotter for 16 years."

"Well, said the woman, after a criti-

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STEAM SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071. Box 67 Summer st., Boston.

## CUTLERY

A FULL LINE of domestic and imported utensils. ALL KINDS OF COOKED MEAT; also cooked to order. J. J. FISCHER, 2214 Wash. st. Tel. 2745 Box.

## DOORS AND WINDOWS

E. A. CARPENTER AND CO., 2 Sudbury st., Boston. Doors, Windows and Screens. Specialty, Fir Doors. Tel. Haymarket 1283.

## DRESSMAKING

MRS. HELEN M. RICH, EXCLUSIVE GOWNS, 107 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. Tel. 1346 B. B.

## FISHING TACKLE

DAME STODDARD CO., 374 Washington street, Boston. Everything in good fishing tackle.

## FRENCH PATTERNS

FRENCH PATTERN CO.—Suits and Dress Patterns cut to measure. Waist Patterns \$10. 41 West st., Boston.

## FLORISTS

ARNOLD & PETROS, FLORISTS, DESIGNERS, DECORATORS, 400 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. 2007 and 2187 B. B.

## FONCTION CASH

By stopping all the little leaks And having pleasures few, I save enough in 50 weeks To last me two.

—Washington Herald.

## GARMENT CASH

By stopping all the little leaks And having pleasures few, I save enough in 50 weeks To last me two.

—Washington Herald.

## CANADA-JAMAICA SERVICE IS PLANNED TO INCREASE TRADE

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Plans are being made to form a company with from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 capital to operate a line of steamers between St. John, Cuba and Jamaica. Dr. E. S. Kirkpatrick, who lately resigned the office of Canadian trade commissioner in Cuba, has visited Montreal and Ottawa in connection with the enterprise.

The Havana Daily Post states that the company is already assured of sufficient capital to establish the service. The objects of the company are given as follows: To increase trade between Canada, Cuba and Jamaica; to erect factories in Canada or elsewhere for canning fruits and vegetables; to operate asphalt mines; to bottle mineral waters and to promote tourist travel.

There is said to be an excellent market in Cuba for hay, potatoes, cured fish, lumber and other products; and return cargoes of coffee, pineapples and other tropical fruits would find a market both in Canada and England in connection with the enterprise.

The Havana Daily Post states that the company is already assured of sufficient capital to establish the service. The objects of the company are given as follows: To increase trade between Canada, Cuba and Jamaica; to erect factories in Canada or elsewhere for canning fruits and vegetables; to operate asphalt mines; to bottle mineral waters and to promote tourist travel.

"That's all right, assented the store-keeper. "Help yourself."

He did as he had seen others do—rang the bell and held the receiver to his ear.

"Number, please?" chirped exchange.

"Number 12's, brogans?" was the prompt reply.—Judge.

## HAIR DRESSING

MRS. CARRIE W. BROWN, Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. Oxford 4400 M. 2 Park sq., room 67-68.

MRS. MACHALE, 420 Boylston st., Hair goods and all the new accessories a specialty. Tel. B. C. 3497.

15 TEMPLE PLACE—Backward Shampoo. ALICE B. MACMONAGLE, E. DE CHATEDELAIN, MISS LOVELY.

## HAIR WORK

COMINGs made into braids and rolls. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st. Room 21.

## HARDWOOD FLOORS

BOSTON FLOOR CO., Ltd., 22 Kingston st.—Polished Parquet Floors, plain or ornamental. Floor refinishing. Tel. Ox. 1038.

## HATTERS

WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and retrimmed; hats banded and bound while you wait, etc.

## INTERIOR DECORATORS

GEO. A. BROWN, dealer in Decorative Furnishings, Furniture, Rugs, Wall Papers. 410A Boylston st., Boston.

## JEWELRY, ETC.

E. P. SAWTELLE, 42 Huntington ave. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks; high grade repairing and adjusting.

T. FRANK BELL (Established 1892). Gold, jewelry, fans, combs. Jewelry, watch, umbrella repairing. 9 Temple st., Boston.

## CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

MEN'S and WOMEN'S \$15 Cravatene Costs reduced, \$10. Complete line SLIP-ONS for street or auto, \$5-20. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st.

## CORSETS

CUSTOM CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES; also stylish ready-to-wear corsets. MISS S. A. SYER, 9 Hamilton pl., Boston.

## CORSET MAKERS

MRS. J. B. MORRILL, FIGURE MOLDING, 29 Temple pl., Boston. Tel. Ox. 1517-1.

## CUSTOM CORSETS

LA PATRICIA CUSTOM CORSET, "HERMONA," ready-to-wear corsets. MADAM SARA, Corsetiere, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

## LADIES' FURNISHINGS

Her Majesty's Coronet Sale. Style 1911, \$2 quality for \$1.50. Style 101, \$2 quality only \$1.00. L. HIRSH, 220 Huntington ave.

## LAUNDRY

CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 225 Huntington ave.—Ladies' work a specialty; cleansing and dyeing. Tel. 3904-1 B. B.

## LIGHTING FIXTURES

YARDLEY BRONZE CO., 100 Boylston st., Boston. Fixtures and table lamps of original design and finest workmanship.

## LINEN SPECIALTIES

STAMPED LINEN GOODS TO EM-BROIDER-LINEN SPECIALTIES CO., 89 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

## LUXURY

THE SUMMIT LUNCHEON, 19 TEMPLE PLACE, Boston. Home Cooking. Prompt Service, 11 to 3.

## MEN'S WEAR

COLOMBO SHIRT CO.—Men's Furnishings. Hats, 223 Mass. ave., 453 Columbus ave. 28 Huntington ave.

## MIRRORS

FRAMED and unframed mirrors of every description. Old mirrors resilvered. BOSTON MIRROR CO., Mfrs., 69 Sudbury st.

## MUSIC

SCORES, LIBRETTOES and piano selections for all operas may be had at HOMERY'S MUSIC SHOP, 332 Boylston st., Boston.

## NAPHTHA CLEANSING

RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding completely cleaned and renewed by NAPHTHA. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071.

</div

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

## GROWTH OF EAST BOSTON

The intention of the assessors of the city of Boston to substantially mark up the valuation of property in East Boston, particularly wharf property, attracts attention to the remarkable growth in assessed valuation of that section of the city in the past few years.

The assessed valuation of East Boston real estate, according to the last assessors' report is \$18,005,300, or 25 per cent larger than it was five years ago, but the greatest increase has been in the past two years, with the completion of the new Boston & Albany grain elevator, the erection of new warehouses and the completion of the Maverick mills.

Of the 73,471,824 square feet of area in East Boston 40,032,308 square feet, or more than half the section, is marsh land or flats, 22,869,181 square feet are occupied and 10,570,335 square feet is vacant land, although available for building purposes.

The following table shows the increase in the number of dwelling houses in East Boston and the increase in real estate valuations during the past five years:

Years.	Dwelling Houses	houses, erecting.	Value
1906	5,735	81,967,300	
1907	6,106	27	14,645,300
1908	5,512	20	14,839,500
1909	5,498	17	14,412,000
1910	5,665	15	13,369,500

The East Boston Company owns more than half the area of East Boston, holding title to about 47,000,000 square feet of land, which is a larger area than was comprised within the original lines of the city of Boston.

## NOTES OF INTEREST

J. D. K. Willis & Co., 50 State street, were the brokers in the sales of the properties at 19 Commonwealth avenue and 428 Newbury street, Back Bay, reported in these columns Saturday. Nearly \$50,000 in aggregate assessed valuation was involved in the two transactions.

Tempting are the offerings of Atwood, Patten & Potter today. The firm announces that it has sold the first house built on Brae-Burn plat, fronting on Commonwealth avenue, Auburndale, before its completion. Desirable home sites in this plat, ranging in size from 7500 to 15,000 square feet, are offered at moderate prices. The firm is also offering the finest bungalow on one of the handsomest lakes in Massachusetts; an unusually attractive estate in Arlington; one in Medford, one in West Newton and one in Winchester.

**GEORGIAN BUYS IN RAYNHAM**  
Mrs. Helen W. Freeze has sold her homestead estate, situated on North Main street, Raynham, Bristol county, comprising one acre of land, modern nine-room dwelling, surrounded with shade trees; commodious barn, several poultry houses, with wire yards and a collection of fruit, to Charles H. Ash of Estelle, Ga., who has taken possession. The Captain Farm Agency, Old South building, made the sale.

**CITY PROPER PARCELS SOLD**  
Moses Richmond has just purchased two valuable city proper parcels, and the final papers have been recorded at the Suffolk registry of deeds. One is that numbered 30 to 32 Cambridge street, near Temple street, West End, comprising a four-story brick structure and 1020 square feet of land, all taxed on \$23,500, of which amount \$16,000 is on the lot. The grantor of the title is Joseph Guttenlag. The other property purchased by Mr. Richmond is at 34 to 36 Parmenter street, junction of Salem street, North End. There is a 3½-story brick building, standing on 845 square feet of land, the latter rated at \$11,800. The total tax rating is \$14,000. James Solomon grants the title in this sale.

Julius Kadasipivitz has sold one of his South end parcels, numbered 376 Harrison avenue, near Rose street, to Frieda German. It comprises a four-story brick structure and 1563 square feet of land, all rated by the assessors at \$18,400,000, including \$500 on the lot. Another North end sale today involves the 3½-story brick building and lot containing 1300 square feet, numbered 10 Garden Court street, near Fleet street. The total assessment is \$8400.

## BOSTON CHAMBER TOURISTS MEET GERMAN KAISER

**BERLIN**—Today the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce party and Mayor Fitzgerald are inspecting an emperor's palace. They are in Potsdam and are looking over the imperial palace under the guidance of important and impressively uniformed major domos and other attendants.

Also they saw the Kaiser. It was a great day for the Boston men.

The members of the Boston party are thoroughly enjoying their stay in this city. They are seeing everything that is to be seen and incidentally absorbing much valuable information.

## STONEHAM MEN OUT FOR HOUSE

**STONEHAM**, Mass.—With three candidates already in the field and more to enter, a lively contest for representative is expected this fall. Almost simultaneously George A. Hinckle, secretary of the board of health; Harvey H. Patten, chairman of the board of public works, and Arthur N. Newhall of the selectmen have announced their candidacy. Joseph W. Holden, who has represented the town in the Legislature for the past two years, has not decided whether he will seek reelection.

## ALABAMA PASSES WEST VIRGINIA IN COKE PRODUCTION

with \$5000 on the land. Ellen M. Meloney and another sell to Charles Kolodny.

Thomas M. Smith has conveyed to Giuseppe Taschetta and another title to the property at 11 Snow Hill street, near Prince street, North end, comprising a three-story and basement brick building and 1034 square feet of land, all assessed on \$7300, of which amount the lot's share is \$200.

In the Roxbury district Minnie Rosenfield has sold to Etta Striber the two three-story brick structures at 9 and 11 Thorndike street, junction of Sherwin street, valued for taxing purposes at \$7900, including \$2100 on the 1832 square feet of the lot.

A frame house and 3200 square feet of land, located on Holborn park, off Holborn street, Roxbury, have been purchased by Samuel Kremen from Joe Kansky. The assessors' rating is \$4400, of which amount the land carries \$700.

The quantity of coke produced in West Virginia in 1910 was 3,903,881 short tons, valued at \$7,355,233. Alabama's production was 3,249,027 short tons, valued at \$9,165,821.

In quality the West Virginia coke is better than that of Alabama, but the average price of Alabama coke in 1910 was \$2.82 a ton and that of West Virginia coke was \$1.93.

In most of the coke-producing states the output in 1910 exceeded that of 1909.

West Virginia was one of the exceptions, with a decrease of 140,067 short tons, or 3.5 per cent. The value decreased \$170,889, or 2.27 per cent.

The number of establishments was reduced from 138 in 1909 to 135 in 1910, and the number of coke ovens from 202, 283 to 19,912, and the number of idle ovens from 2274 to 2590.

APARTMENTS—LOS ANGELES

ESTONIAN APARTMENTS, 638 W. First St., Los Angeles, Cal.—Nicely furnished housekeeping apartments; reasonable rates; walking distance.

ROOFING

Established 1884 Tel. Graceland 3068

ATTORNEYS

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer

PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

ATTORNEYS

EDWARD EVERETT TAYLOR, 630 H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.; phones A4490, Main 3101.

ATTORNEYS

FREDERICK A. BANGS, Lawyer

522 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

ATTORNEYS

ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counsellor

218 La Salle st., Chicago.

ATTORNEYS

CHARLES G. BALDWIN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law

204 2nd Floor Building, Baltimore.

ATTORNEYS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ATTORNEYS

GEORGE A. KYLE

Shingle Roofing

Layer of Prepared Roofings

73 BELMONT AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

ATTORNEYS

ROOFING

Established 1884 Tel. Graceland 3068

ATTORNEYS

SAMUEL GRAHAM

ATTORNEYS

Insurance In All Its Branches

20 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

ATTORNEYS

INSURANCE

Established 1884 Tel. Graceland 3068

ATTORNEYS

For a free advertisement write  
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of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

ACETYLENE GAS GENERATOR MAN wanted for summer hotel. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 15

ALL-ROUND PRINTER wanted at JOURNAL OFFICE, North Brookfield st., Worcester. 15

AMERICAN BOY (16 to 18) wanted to learn the wholesale hardware trade. DANA HARDWARE CO., 22-32 Pearl st., Boston. 15

ARMATURE WINNERS and MILLERS wanted. THE BOSTON ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 1 Rowes wharf, Boston. 15

ASSISTANT TO DEPARTMENT FOREMAN—A skilled mechanic and specialist. 15

Automobile operator of a repair auto- 15

mobiles. Potted Johnson semi-automatics. Grindles and Jones and Lamson machines. 15

THE DEANE STEAM PUMP CO., Holyoke, Mass. 15

RECEIVING CLERK wanted, 89. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 15

SECRETARY'S ASSISTANT wanted; a man with knowledge of stenography. 15

Student to the dean of a college; age 20 to 25 years; man of tact and initiative, who 15

can furnish unqualified references; good 15

future and excellent working record. 15

SHAKER BURNISHER and man to cut 15

shanks of upholstering furniture room, MILLER & WOLFF, Webster ave., Chelsea. 15

SHIPPER wanted, experienced wooden 15

ware. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 15

SHOE CUTTERS wanted on men's shoes, 15

relooms part and vic; good prices and 15

best of conditions; good trade and 15

the year round. Apply to FARMING- 15

TOWN SHOE MFG. CO., Farmington, N. H. 15

SHOE WORKERS wanted—F. niggerhead 15

operators and operators on their 15

own machine; no factory. J. H. WIN- 15

CHILL & CO., Inc., Haverhill, Mass. 15

SHOE WORKERS—Wanted, an exper- 15

enced niggerhead machine operator on Mc- 15

Key road. P. COGAN & SON, Stoneham, 15

BOSTON. 15

SHOEMAKER wanted, experienced Ameri- 15

cian boy to learn jewelry business and be- 15

come salesman. Address by letter only, 15

stating age and references. JOHN SEGER- 15

SON, 140 Boylston st., Boston. 15

BRIGHT BOYS wanted to learn the 15

language of business. CREAMER WING 15

LAUNDRIES, 59 Newton st., Boston. 15

BUSINESS SALESMAN, experienced in 15

automobile line, wanted by an old estab- 15

lished firm to take up western trade; 15

firm has good trade and ability to 15

prove worth. ROY C. LOPANS, Eng- 15

PROJECTOR ASSN., 27 School st., Boston. 15

SODA CLERKS wanted, \$12.50. 15

BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 15

SPECIALTY SALESMAN wanted, ex- 15

perienced for New England states; sal- 15

ary \$25-\$35. J. H. COFFEE CO., 128 Congress st., Boston. 15

CLERK for summer hotel, apply MRS. 15

L. H. RICHIEY, mgr., Leighton House, 15

Winthrop Highlands, Mass. 15

STATIONARY ENGINEER—A good 15

operator to paring position for steady man. 15

Apply to FARMINGTOWN SHOE MFG. CO., Farmington, N. H. 15

STATIONARY ENGINEER wanted, \$21 to first-class 15

man, in Providence. See superintendent, 15

STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kne- 15

Franklin. 15

STONEMAN—First class man for im- 15

portation of job and book forms; only high 15

grade man considered. THE EVERETT 15

PRESS, 74 India st., Boston. 15

TEACHER wanted, science submaster, 15

athletics, \$800. HENRY COOPER, 128 Congress st., Boston. 15

TELEGRAPH TEAMSTER wanted, \$15. 15

BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 15

DRUGGIST TENDERS—At once, exper- 15

enced men who are accustomed to fancy 15

work. MUSKETTAQUID MILLS, How- 15

estown. 15

TOP CUTTERS wanted on ladies' fine 15

shoes. Apply to RICE & HUTCHINS, Inc., Boston. 15

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TOOL MAKER wanted, \$21 to first-class 15

man, in Providence. See superintendent, 15

STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kne- 15

Franklin. 15

TOP CUTTERS, rapid stitchers and in- 15

dependent chemists wanted at once. FRAM- 15

INGHAM SHOE CO., South Framingham, 15

Mass. 15

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free and persons interested must exercise  
discretion in all correspondence  
concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

GENERAL MAN (Irish) desires position; care horses, grounds, etc.; not afraid of work; references. MISS SHEA'S EMP. BUREAU, 149 Tremont st., Boston. 21

GENERAL WORK DESIRED by all-round man; NICHOLAS GURAN, 121 W. Broadway, South Boston. 20

GENERAL WORK—Situation wanted by reliable colored couple at general house-work. CHARLES CLARKE, 3528 Lake ave., Chicago. 21

HAIRDRESSER—Expert and skillfully trained; also experienced in facial cleanses; desires position; best references. DAVID J. MYDAMS, 116 Union Park at, Boston. 15

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT wishes sum-  
mer employment; not afraid of hard work;  
references. DONALD CALLISTER, 11 Central st., Somerville, Mass. 21

HOTEL CLERK—Young man (30), ex-  
perienced all-around hotel clerk seeks an  
opening in commercial house; at liberty  
to travel. MERRILL, 3 Chestnut st., East Lynn, Mass. 19

HOUSEMAN—Man (40) wants position at  
seashore in hotel, or in the country; handy  
about the house; references. HARVARD &  
EMILY HURST, 15 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 22

JANITOR OR ELEVATOR WORK  
(light) wanted by man who can give best  
references. S. EAGAN, 63 Gorham st., Cam-  
bridge, Mass. 21

JANITOR—WANT MAN, reliable, man  
desires position; will do work of any kind;  
references. JOHN NILSEN, 1110 Harrison  
ave., Boston. 19

JANITOR—Would like to have work;  
any kind of general work at  
place or buildings. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 22

KITCHEN MAN (colored) desires pos-  
ition; good references; out of work; master  
of general work. ROBERT CRANE, 11 North Harvard st., Allston, Mass. 19

LAWFYER, experienced in title, corpora-  
tion and municipal bond law; desires pos-  
ition; good references. HAROLD H. BROWN,  
S. E. HOSTETTER, 1930 Royal Insurance  
bldg., Chicago. 20

LINOTYPE OPERATOR, speed 2000 and  
gaining fairly good on mechanism; de-  
sires position; good references. MERRILL, 5 McCabe et. Woburn, Mass. 19

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSMAN (28), first-  
class color printer, desires position. GAGE, WHITELAW, 33 S. Bend st., Pawtucket, R. I. 19

MAN AND WIFE (Swedish) desire pos-  
ition; man excellent; references. MISS SHEA'S EMP. AGENCY, 37 Fawcett st., Boston. 21

MANUFACTURER, married, desires  
position; trade: 3 years. HOLMES, 45 Mend st., Charlottetown, Mass. 22

PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER, able to run any  
man alone, also qualified for foreman's place  
of business; position. ELWIN IDE, 305 Fenn  
st., Pittsfield, Mass. 19

SALESMAN—Position wanted as sales-  
man with fancy leather goods; have  
established trade; 3 years with former em-  
ployer. BERNARD TYNER, 842 East 5th st., South Boston. 17

SALESMAN—Thoroughly competent  
stenographer; desires position; family  
with detail work of large office; references.  
V. B. O'KEEFE, 104 W. Oak st., Chicago. 20

STUDENT would like employment dur-  
ing the summer as stenographer; typist;  
writer or telephone switchboard operator.  
A. DIANE STEBBINS, 485 Ash st., Brock-  
ton. 17

STUDENT in Harvard engineering de-  
partment desires position; any kind of  
work; references. S. COCHRAN, 390 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass. 21

TAILOR, all-round, 5 years' experience  
wants position with moderate wages. Ap-  
ply to C. R. ODIAN, 35 Kneeland st., Boston. 19

TAILOR desired position as contaker  
or bushelman in or around Boston. JOHN  
ODIAN, 35 Kneeland st., Boston. 20

TUTOR—Harvard graduate, experienced  
tutor, desires position in private family  
during summer; and winter. R. M. SHIREYES, 36 Kirkland st., Cambridge, Mass. 19

TUTOR—Harvard graduate desires tutor-  
ing or teaching; can write references. HAN-  
VARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 22

WATCHMAKER wants position in or near  
Boston; 25 years experience; no clocks or  
jewelry. WM. E. KNIGHT, 55 Farnham st., St. Orient Heights, Mass. 19

YOUNG AMERICAN COUPLE would like  
to take charge of furnished lodgings  
for themselves; references. G. H. GIB-  
SON, 273 Pearl st., Cambridge, Mass. 22

YOUNG MAN (20), with experience at  
glass fitting and lathe work in gas and elec-  
trical fixture house, wants position. O. W.  
CUSER, 100 Quincy ave., Waltham, Mass. 22

YOUNG MAN (21) desires position with  
reliable concern; business ability; knowl-  
edge of building construction work; auto-  
mobiles; shipper; 11 years' experience; re-  
ferences. BURGESS CHASE OLIVE, 71 Dudley st., Boston. 17

YOUNG MAN (22), best education, 3  
years' office experience; references. speaks  
German and English fluently. W. H. CHAS.  
GEO. FOX, 1083 Tremont st., Boston. 17

YOUNG MAN (23) desires position of  
any kind; knowledge of automobiles;  
machinery; electrical work. LILLIAN BAKER,  
25 Morse ave., Brookline, Mass. 17

YOUNG MAN would like evening em-  
ployment of some kind; good writer; ad-  
dress to Mrs. D. D. COOCHIAN, 36 Everett st., Everett, Mass. 17

YOUNG MAN (19) is studying at Colgate  
University; wants employment at anything  
willing and industrious. T. YPHANTIS,  
24 W. Tremont st., Boston. 19

YOUNG MAN (18) would like position  
in city; outside work preferred. LESLIE  
RYDER, 82 Everett st., Everett, Mass. 17

YOUNG MAN (17) would like office work;  
salary \$6.00 to start; 2 years' experience;  
firm at present; references. BERNARD TALL, 82 State st., room 925, Boston. 22

YOUNG MAN desires position in man-  
chine shop or general work; Protestant; 7  
years' experience; references. GEO.  
FURNER, 34 East Brookline st., Boston. 22

YOUNG MAN would like to work to do  
at home part or whole time; given to  
GIBSON, 273 Pearl st., Cambridge, Mass. 22

YOUNG MAN wants position in the af-  
ternoon; dentist preferred. DAVID JOHAN  
LAMBERT, 126 W. Brookline st., Boston. 22

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Protestant woman with  
child 5 years wants position in family; best  
references. Write MISS YOUNG, 26 Miller st., Dorchester, Mass. 19

ATTENDANT (trained) desires position;  
special experience in caring for infants;  
references. F. E. MOORE, 58 Albion st., Medford, Mass. 19

ATTENDANT—Housekeeper, capable  
of reliable, references; desires position. MRS.  
ELLEN RILEY, 159 Semerville st., Somerville, Mass. 21

ATTENDANT—Position wanted by an  
English Protestant, middle-aged woman, to  
take care of elderly lady and make her  
as comfortable as possible. BROOKLINE EMP.  
& REFL. ASSO., 129 Washington st., Brookline,  
Mass. 19

ATTENDANT—Young lady would like  
position as attendant or for light sec-  
retary work; references. Write MISS YOUNG,  
26 Miller st., Dorchester, Mass. 19

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BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desires pos-  
ition; can take charge, act as assistant  
or do clerical work; good salary expected;  
no references. MISS A. REYNOLDS, 16 Dorset st., Dorchester, Mass. 19

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CARETAKING—Refined middle-aged  
couple wish to occupy and care for resi-  
dence premises during absence of owners.  
MISS M. A. MORIARTY, 5 Riverside st., Rox-  
bury. 21

CASHIER, accustomed to handling large  
sums of money; desires position, whole or  
part time; city or summer resort; will do  
particulars. L. M. BADGER, 18 Greenwich pk., Boston. 15

CLERICAL—Young lady who has studied  
stenography and bookkeeping for a year  
would like position for the summer; will  
do some part time work; L. M. BADGER,  
18 Greenwich pk., Boston. 15

CLERICAL—Young lady desires position  
in office, or as cashier; experienced; references. G. BRAILEY, 61 Columbus ave., Boston. 15

CLERICAL—Young woman, good book-  
keeper and typist; some knowledge steno-  
graphy, inexperienced; desires position; will  
do some part time work; L. M. BADGER,  
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# Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

## ULL IN STOCK MARKET TRADING STILL UNBROKEN

Security Prices Still Move Within Usual Narrow Range and Business Continues of Small Volume

## BOSTON IS STEADY

Stock market conditions are practically the same as last week. Opening prices indicated the same perfunctory trading as has been experienced for some time past. There was no particular incentive for buying and no reason for selling so far as the professionals could see. Consequently price movements were of small importance. There was a moderate demand this morning for the Erie issues.

Crop news is being carefully scanned and analyzed. The weather map is closely scrutinized by both pit and exchange traders and all are eagerly looking forward to the time for the adjournment of Congress. Market factors such as these are believed to have considerable to do with the present lull in the stock market operations.

The tone of the New York market during the early sales today was firm. The local market was steady.

There was a good advance in Canadian Pacific. After opening  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher than Saturday's closing price at  $242\frac{1}{2}$ , the stock rose a point further to  $243\frac{1}{2}$ , a new high level. "Soo" also was in demand. It opened up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at  $140\frac{1}{2}$  and sold well above 142. The buying of these securities is said to have been for some time past on the prospect of reciprocity with Canada. Both roads are likely to enjoy greater tonnage if reciprocity succeeds.

National Enameling, St. Paul, American Cotton Oil and Chesapeake & Ohio made some upward progress. Business was exceedingly quiet.

Weakness in Calumet & Hecla shares was the feature of the local trading. After opening unchanged at 451 the stock declined to 435 and then made a partial recovery. Wolverine opened off a point at 112 and declined still further during the first half of the session. Granby opened up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 29 and improved a good fraction.

LONDON—In the late session today irregularity in the securities markets prevailed to a certain extent. Home rails reacted notwithstanding the eminently satisfactory action upon the dividend on Metropolitan Railway stock.

Americans were neglected. On the other hand on the curb a burst of strength developed in Canadian Pacific with a sympathetic effect upon Grand Trunks.

Rio Tintos were unchanged at 69%. The continental hours closed firm.

## NEW HAVEN DIRECTORS MEETING

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—It was officially stated at the offices of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad that the July directors' meeting would be held in New York as usual, and not in Boston as rumored. The meeting will be held next Thursday and Friday. The Bridgeport week will be discussed, it was reported here today.

### IN THE COTTON BELT

AUSTIN, Tex.—Heavy rains, the first since May 11, fell in the Austin territory Saturday and Sunday, completely breaking the drought that was beginning to cause injury to cotton. Generous rains are also reported in north and western Texas and in many parts of south Texas.

### TEXAS COTTON IN GOOD SHAPE

DALLAS, Tex.—Reports from 132 counties in Texas, comprising the majority of cotton counties and considerably more than two thirds of the state, indicate that cotton now is in good condition.

## THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR BOSTON AND VICTORIA.—Showers tonight and Tuesday, followed by clearing; cooler tonight; moderate east to south winds, becoming west Tuesday.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Showers tonight and probably Tuesday morning, followed by clearing; cooler tonight, except in Maine.

A disturbance central this morning over Lake Erie is producing unsettled weather, but shows in the eastern portion of the lake and in the Ohio valley, which have been quite general during the last 24 hours over the southern districts and the Ohio valley. Scattered showers were reported from the Northern panhandle of Kansas. The greatest rainfall reported was 1.62 inches, at Rochester, N. Y. Moderate temperatures prevail in all sections, with a slight increase in the afternoon. Insettled weather, with local showers, followed by fair and cooler on Tuesday. Boating parties on the sound should look out for squalls.

### TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. .... 77°12 noon ..... 70  
2 p. m. .... 78°

Average temperature yesterday, 76.

### IN OTHER CITIES

Philadelphia ..... 88  
Nantucket ..... 86  
New York ..... 78  
Washington ..... 90  
Jacksonville ..... 86  
New Orleans ..... 86  
San Francisco ..... 60  
Portland, Me. .... 74

### ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW

Sun rises ..... 4:22 High water, 7:35 a.m.; 3:35 p.m. 4:33 p.m.  
Sun sets ..... 8:18

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

Last  
Open High Low  
Amalgamated ..... 68 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2  
Am Ag Chemical ..... 58 3/4 58 3/4 58 3/4  
Am Bee Sugar ..... 53 1/4 53 1/4 53 1/4  
Am Can ..... 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2  
Am Can pf ..... 85 1/2 86 1/2 86 1/2  
Am Car Foundry ..... 55 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2  
Am Cotton Oil ..... 55 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2  
Am Ice ..... 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2  
Am Loco ..... 40 40 40 40  
Am Smelting ..... 80 80 79 79  
Am Steel Sec B ..... 89 89 89 89  
Am Sugar ..... 119 119 119 119  
Am T & T ..... 138 1/2 138 1/2 137 1/2  
Am Woolen pf ..... 91 1/2 91 1/2 91 1/2  
Atchison ..... 112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2  
Atchison pf ..... 103 103 103 103  
Balt & Ohio ..... 109 1/2 109 1/2 109 1/2  
Beth Steel ..... 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2  
Brooklyn Transit ..... 83 1/2 83 1/2 82 1/2  
Canadian Pacific ..... 242 1/2 242 1/2 242 1/2  
Ches & Ohio ..... 82 1/2 82 1/2 82 1/2  
Chi & Gt West pf ..... 44 1/2 44 1/2 44 1/2  
China ..... 23 23 23 23  
Col Fuel ..... 35 35 34 34  
Con Gas ..... 145 1/2 145 1/2 145 1/2  
Con Products ..... 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2  
Con Products pf ..... 81 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2  
Cuban-Am Sugar ..... 42 42 42 42  
Del & Hudson ..... 171 1/2 171 1/2 171 1/2  
Denver pf ..... 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2  
D S & A pf ..... 26 26 26 26  
Erie ..... 36 1/2 37 36 36 36  
Erie 1st pf ..... 59 1/2 59 1/2 59 1/2  
Ev & Terra Haute ..... 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2  
Goldfield Con ..... 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2  
Gt No pf ..... 134 1/2 135 1/2 134 1/2  
Harvester ..... 122 1/2 122 1/2 122 1/2  
Int-Mot ..... 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2  
Int Pmp pf ..... 89 89 89 89  
Laclede Gas ..... 107 1/2 108 107 1/2 107 1/2  
Lehigh Valley ..... 174 1/2 174 1/2 174 1/2  
Long Island ..... 55 1/2 55 1/2 55 1/2  
L & N ..... 154 1/2 154 1/2 154 1/2  
May Company ..... 82 1/2 82 1/2 82 1/2  
Mackay Cos ..... 87 87 87 87  
Mackay Cos pf ..... 74 1/2 74 1/2 74 1/2  
Miami ..... 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2  
M St P & St M ..... 141 1/2 142 1/2 141 1/2  
Missouri Pacific ..... 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2  
Nat Lead ..... 66 66 66 66  
Nat Enameling ..... 19 20 19 19  
Nat Enameling pf ..... 96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2  
Nevada Cons Corp ..... 19 19 19 19  
N Y Central ..... 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2  
Northern Pacific ..... 131 1/2 132 1/2 131 1/2  
Pennsylvania ..... 125 1/2 124 1/2 125 1/2  
Pennsylvania ..... 106 106 106 106  
Pitts Co & St L ..... 97 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2  
Quicksilver Min ..... 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2  
Quicksilver Min pf ..... 5 5 5 5  
Ray Cons Copper ..... 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2  
Reading ..... 157 1/2 157 1/2 156 1/2  
Republic Steel ..... 29 29 29 29  
Republic Steel ..... 93 1/2 93 1/2 93 1/2  
Rock Island ..... 32 32 32 32  
Rock Island pf ..... 64 1/2 64 1/2 64 1/2  
St L & S F 2d pf ..... 47 47 46 1/2  
Southern Pacific ..... 122 1/2 121 1/2 121 1/2  
Southern Pacific ..... 33 32 32 32  
Southern Ry ..... 73 1/2 73 1/2 73 1/2  
St Paul ..... 126 1/2 127 1/2 126 1/2  
Tennessee Copper ..... 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2  
Texas Company ..... 115 115 115 115  
Texas Pacific ..... 28 28 28 28  
Toledo L & W ..... 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2  
Toledo St L & W pf ..... 47 47 47 47  
Twin City Ry Tr ..... 107 1/2 108 1/2 107 1/2  
Undw'd Typewriter ..... 97 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2  
Underwood wood ..... 112 1/2 113 112 1/2 113  
Union Pacific ..... 187 188 187 187 187 1/2  
Union Pacific pf ..... 94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2  
Utah Copper ..... 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2  
U S Rubber 1st pf ..... 113 113 113 113  
U S Rubber 2d pf ..... 76 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2  
U S Steel ..... 79 1/2 79 1/2 78 1/2  
U S Steel pf ..... 118 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2  
U S Steel ..... 118 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2  
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## NEW STEAMERS WILL GREATLY INCREASE TRADE

New Fast Transatlantic Liner to Ply Between American and Grecian Ports Latter Part of This Year

WASHINGTON—More steamers are to ply between America and Greece, according to Consul A. B. Cook of Patras, who says in a report to the department of commerce and labor:

In the later part of 1911 the Austro-American Steamship Company will launch a new fast transatlantic liner, to play between Trieste, Patras, and American ports. This ship will be a twin-screw steamer of 12,000 horsepower, with a speed of 19 knots, and with a displacement of 16,000 tons. It will be provided with every modern convenience of an ocean-going steamship. There will be accommodations for 150 first-class passengers, 400 second-class passengers, and 1800 emigrants. This ship is now building in Austria.

The National Steamship Company of Greece will also launch a new fast liner for service between Piraeus, Patras, and American ports. The details of its description are not available, but it promises to be in advance of anything now in the service between Greece and American ports in any of the steamship lines.

The vessel is building in England, and will be ready for the service toward the close of 1911.

These two vessels will add materially to the facilities of communication between the Levant and the United States within the past seven years is worthy of note, and indicative of a growing commerce between the two countries. Within that period of time there have been organized three transatlantic lines of fast passenger steamers: The Austro-American Steamship Company, the Hellenic Transatlantic Steamship Company, the National Steamship Company of Greece. All these lines call at Patras, giving one to two sailings every week from this port to New York and other ports of the United States.

The transit is made with the present service from Patras to New York in 13 days. With the new steamers to be put on the service this will be reduced by some two days.

## MONEY RATES IN THE WEST

CHICAGO—A leading authority on the local market sees a slight firming up in rates in that more paper is going today at 3% per cent than for several weeks heretofore, but money conditions remain unchanged in western market. Demand is exceedingly dull with local banks. Counter loans are quoted at 4 and 4 1/2 per cent for general business, a limited class of borrowers paying higher. Six months money goes at these rates. Commercial paper is taken at 3 1/2, 3 3/4 and 4 per cent.

With fair supply of notes now in brokers' hands, Chicago paper-buying banks are in the market only to the extent of looking over lists and selecting the most choice names. It is interesting to note that just a year ago in the Chicago market the larger national banks were putting out 80 per cent of their loans at 5 1/2 per cent, 10 per cent at 5 and 10 per cent at 6.

Practically no commercial paper was then bought under 5 1/2 per cent and October and November were the active maturities. The banks were in so comfortable a position then that no effort was made to secure loans. Now paper goes at 3 1/2 and 3 3/4 per cent, the longer maturities are sought after and the banks are inactive in the market, chiefly because rates are too low to attract.

The percentage of reserve to deposit liability of Chicago banks, which ran as high as 25.92 June 7 is probably higher today than at any time in the past three years.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS

Opening Bid Asked Closing Bid Asked  
2s registered ..... 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2  
3s registered ..... 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2  
4s registered ..... 113 1/2 113 1/2 113 1/2  
Panama 1938-100 ..... 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2

## AMERICAN GLUE COMPANY'S YEAR

The annual report of the American Glue Company for the year ended May 31, 1911, compares with the previous year as follows:

1911 ..... 1910  
Preftus surplus ..... \$963,500 \$860,287  
Net earnings ..... 261,462 295,985

Total ..... \$1,224,971 \$1,159,282

Charged off ..... 50,000

Balance ..... \$1,224,971 \$1,139,282

Dividends ..... 176,000 175,772

Surplus ..... \$1,048,972 \$933,510

The balance sheet as of May 31, 1911, compares as follows:

ASSETS ..... 1911 ..... 1910  
Cash and debts receivable ..... \$1,065,783 \$1,015,578

Mdse, man. and in pro. ..... 1,064,278 1,015,578

Real est. and mach. ..... 474,272 477,412

Stocks owned ..... 770,514 789,320

Patents and good will ..... 700,000 700,000

Total ..... \$4,704,517 \$4,483,674

LIABILITIES ..... 1911 ..... 1910  
Capital stock, pref. ..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Capital stock, com. ..... 900,000 900,000

Debts ..... 1,255,000 1,120,165

Profit and loss acct. ..... 1,048,972 983,300

Total ..... \$4,704,517 \$4,483,674

BOSTON LOANING RATES

Loaning rates on stocks this morning

were: American Telephone 2, Amalgamated 4, Steel common 3 and Shoe Machinery common 4 per cent.

\*Decrease.

Excess of reserves last year in Boston, \$5,244,597; reserve agents, \$12,927,857.

For all lines of business, All kinds and prices.

57-63 Franklin St.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

# LATEST MARKET REPORTS

# PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

# SHIPPING

## SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—L. O. Hoffman of Cottrell & Leonard, Tous. Allentown, Pa.—H. H. Farr of Farr Bros. & Co. Amsterdam, N. Y.—E. A. Quiri, U. S. Johnson of J. K. Orr Shoe Co., Lenox. Atlanta, Ga.—J. K. Orr and R. W. Johnson of J. K. Orr Shoe Co., Lenox. Athens, Ga.—Louis Funkenstein of Johnson Co., Brewster. Baltimore, Md.—A. Kratzman, U. S. Baltimore, Md.—Nathan Sachs of The Leader, with friends. Bristol, Tenn.—J. H. Faucett of Faucett Bros. Shoe Co. Buffalo, N. Y.—A. M. Robley of Brown Shoe Co., Essex. Chattanooga, Tenn.—A. F. Smock of Ford, Brew. Cleveland, O.—R. S. Janke of Adams & Ford, Brew. Charleston, W. Va.—G. E. Thomas of Thomas Shoe Co., seashore. Charlotte, N. C.—K. H. E. Payne of Payne Shoe Co., Tour. Charleston, S. C.—W. F. Livingston, U. S. Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman Carpenter & Telling Co., 166 Essex st. Chicago, Ill.—W. H. McWain of Sidwell & Co., Essex. Chicago, Ill.—W. J. Corbett of The Fair, Thorn. Chillicothe, O.—A. E. Cutler of Cutler & Co., Essex. Cincinnati, O.—W. S. Marx of W. S. Marx Co. Adams. Cincinnati, O.—C. W. & J. E. Durrell of Durrell Bros., seashore. Cincinnati, O.—H. E. Oettinger of I. Faljor's Sons, Lenox. Cincinnati, O.—Mr. Israel of A. & I. Shoe Co., seashore. Clarksville, W. Va.—G. P. Leatherbury of Leatherbury Shoe Co., Tour. H. C. Werner Shoe Co., Tour. Denver, Col.—Mr. House of May & Co., seashore. Evansville, Ind.—E. T. Lewis, U. S. Dex Moines, Ind.—Sol Paner, U. S. Detroit, Mich.—C. H. Booth of Michigan Shoe Co., Bellevue. Detroit, Mich.—P. Mantzel of C. W. Schroeder. Dubuque, Ia.—E. B. Pickenback of Pickenback & Co., Tour. Elkhorn, Neb.—H. H. Hargraves, U. S. Easton, Pa.—O. H. Snyder of Snyder Rubber Co., Essex. Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle & Co., Tour. Fremont, Mich.—Geo. Bodie, U. S. Grand Rapids, Mich.—Wm. Logie of Ridge, Kalmback & Logie, U. S. Hazelton, W. Va.—Sam J. Krause of Hazelton, W. Va.—Sam J. Krause of Galveston, Tex.—Aaron H. Blum of Galveston Shoe & Hat House, Copey Sq., Houston. 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Eby of Eby Shoe Co.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

### Transatlantic Sailings

#### EASTBOUND

##### Sailings from New York

###### \*New Amsterdam for Rotterdam, July 18

###### Bremen Wilhelm der Grosse, for

###### Oceanic for Southampton

###### Anconia, for Naples and Genoa

###### Lusitania, for Liverpool

###### Panama, for Naples and Trieste

###### Oscar II, for Copenhagen

###### La Lorraine, for Havre

###### Duca di Genova, for Rotterdam

###### Vaderland, for Dover-Antwerp

###### Caledonia, for Southampton

###### Kronprins Wilhelm, for New York

###### Albania, for Montreal

###### Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York

###### St. Louis, for New York

###### Amerika, for New York

###### Graf Waldersee, for Philadelphia

###### Sailings from Hamburg

###### Sailings from Glasgow

###### Parisian, for Boston

###### California, for New York

###### Columbia, for New York

###### Sailings from Hamburg

###### Sailings from Bremen

###### Kronprins Wilhelm, for New York

###### Albania, for Montreal

###### Finland, for New York

###### Mount Temple, for Montreal

###### Manitou, for Boston

###### Lapland, for New York

###### Sailings from Rotterdam

###### Ryduan, for New York

###### Sailings from Genoa

###### Duc de Abruzzi, for New York

###### Prinzess Irene, for New York

###### Canopic, for Liverpool

###### Hamburg, for New York

###### Sailings from Copenhagen

###### United States, for New York

###### Oscar II, for New York

###### Sailings from Trieste

###### Saxonia, for New York

###### Argentina, for New York

###### Sailings from Flume

###### Saxonia, for New York

###### Sailings from Boston

###### Sailings from Philadelphia

###### Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg

###### F. J. Merritt, Hodson Manufacturing Co., Yarmouthville, Me., U. S.

###### \*Merlon, for Liverpool

###### Sailings from Montreal

###### Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool

###### Laurentic, for Liverpool

###### Montezuma, for London

###### Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool

###### Empress of Canada, for Southampton

###### Empress of Britain, for Liverpool

###### Lusitania, for New York

###### Sailings from London

###### Wilhelmina, for San Francisco

###### Minneapolis, for New York

###### Montreal, for New York

###### Empress of Canada, for Liverpool

###### Empress of Japan, for New York

###### Empress of Australia, for New York

###### Empress of Brazil, for Montreal

###### Empress of New Zealand, for London

###### Empress of Japan, for New York

# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## ONCE LORDS CURBED IRISH HOME RULE IS LIBERALS' PROBLEM

Difficulty of Coalition Is  
Financial Aspect of New  
Parliament for Ireland,  
as Deficit Is Predicted

### PENSIONS HEAVY

Question of Contribution  
From English Exchequer  
Considered Likely to Be  
Rock in Way of Agreement

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Behind the question of the veto bill is always present the question of home rule. The two cannot be detached, for the government which is committed to the one is kept in power by the party which demands the other.

The Irish party has no particular dislike of the House of Lords as such—indeed, in a famous speech Mr. Redmond has put on record his support of that institution. What the Irish party objects to is the attitude the House of Lords has always taken with respect to Nationalism. It recognizes the fact that the upper chamber has again and again prevented legislation promoted by the Irish party from reaching the statute book, and it is determined to destroy the House of Lords, not on account of any objection to a second chamber, but purely on account of the Lords' Irish record.

### Coalition Not Permanent

As it is, however, the case with a coalition united on a dislike rather than on any constructive policy, the union of the home rulers and the government can scarcely be described as built on a permanent basis.

The real difficulty of a lasting agreement between the two parties is a financial and not a legislative one. The drafting of a home rule bill which would satisfy both might be a comparatively easy affair. The settlement of the financial contributions of the two divisions of the United Kingdom is a far more difficult problem.

The Conservative press has consistently made use of the argument that, in the expressive phrase of Mr. Redmond, the Liberal party was being forced to "toe the line" by the Nationalists.

Mr. O'Brien, on the other hand, has always maintained that Mr. Redmond's statements were purely rhetorical, and that when the deal was finished it would be found that Mr. Asquith has eulogized the Irish leader.

### Home Rule Promised

The veto bill necessarily has precedence of the home rule bill, for without the veto bill the home rule bill is at impossibility. Mr. Redmond has explained that there is no bargain between the Nationalist and the Liberal parties, only a promise by the government to at once follow up the veto bill with a home rule bill. That home rule bill, however, inevitably resolves itself into a question of finance, and it by no means follows that the Liberals and the Nationalists will see eye to eye on the financial question.

Consequently, the government having secured the veto bill and having made no absolute bargain with the home rulers, may find themselves unable to draft a bill, the financial clauses of which will be satisfactory to the Irish party.

It has to be remembered that the present government has by its social legislation imposed a vast additional cost on Irish finance. The Irish pension bill alone means an enormous sum for a future chancellor of the exchequer of an Irish Parliament to provide for, and the passing of Mr. Lloyd George's insurance bill, to give only one other example, will add considerably to this sum.

It would, of course, have been impossible to differentiate between the pension of a Connemara peasant and the pension of an English artisan, yet the five shillings which the former gets would proportionately be represented, in comparison with the five shillings paid to the latter, by two shillings or half-a-crown. The Irish pensioner, finding himself in comparative luxury, would resent any attempt to reduce his pension, while to do away with it would be an impossibility.

It may begin to be understood, therefore, why the Irish are so opposed to Mr. Lloyd George's latest bill that they are demanding that Ireland shall be excepted from it; and yet they are delivered, bound hand and foot, to the Liberal party, so that to vote against it would be to put the government in a minority and to destroy the veto bill.

At the same time, the men who will be responsible for forming the first Irish ministry know perfectly well that without a large contribution from England the position of an Irish chancellor of the exchequer will be an impossible one. The composition, therefore, of the committee which is to report on the financial details of the scheme is one of more than usual importance; while the committee which has actually been appointed is one

in which the Irish leaders do not profess to have any confidence.

### Liberals Better Off

The position of the liberal cabinet is very different from that of the home rulers. By the time the home rule bill comes up for consideration the veto bill will have been passed. The British Liberals are not in the least likely to exhibit the same enthusiasm for home rule they have exhibited in support of the veto bill, and if the passing of a home rule bill entailed the levying of money on the British taxpayer, the bill might be in danger of finding very little support.

The interest therefore of the government is to keep the English contribution within moderate figures. It is precisely this decision which the nationalists fear, precisely this which Mr. O'Brien has been dinnning into them for months past, precisely this which they conceive the composition of the committee on finance to foreshadow.

An Irish government, left to its own resources, would find itself with a deficit in its first budget, and the peasants of Connemara and Galway, threatened with a decrease or loss of their pensions, would repudiate home rule as strongly as they have supported it in the past.

For this reason, Mr. Redmond may find himself repudiating the home rule bill of the English government as fiercely as he repudiated the parish councils bill. The prophecy of Mr. O'Brien may yet come true, and it may be found that, so far from Mr. Asquith's cabinet having "toed the line," it is the Home Rule party which has passed the veto bill for the Liberals.

The danger of the Liberal party lies in the fact that the Irish could at once put them out of office before they had time to deal with the preamble of the veto bill. In such an event, the Conservatives might come back into power, and might proceed to deal with the incomplete question of the House of Lords in a way which would rejuvenate that body for years to come. The issues to both sides are therefore so grave that they may be trusted to endeavor to work the question out harmoniously, but there is a third party to the bargain which has to be seriously considered, and that is the British taxpayer.

## EGYPT'S EDUCATION BUDGET IS CREATING COMMERCE SCHOOL

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO—The budget of the ministry of education shows an increase this year owing to various additions and improvements which it is proposed to carry out with a view to the development of education in this country. Among these may be mentioned:

The creation of a school of commerce in Cairo.

The creation at Moshulihur of an intermediate school of agriculture.

The institution of commercial evening classes at Alexandria, similar to those which are already carried on in Cairo.

The development of the last named classes.

The creation at the Cairo Model Workshops of a motor car section for the training of chauffeurs.

The institution of an additional year of training at the School of Domestic Economy.

**LORD KITCHENER MADE K. P.**  
(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)

DUBLIN—The Earl of Shaftesbury and Viscount Kitchener were invested with the insignia as extra Knights of St. Patrick, at a chapter of the order held after their majesties' banquet at Dublin castle recently.

## ALBANIANS INSISTING UPON GUARANTEE BEFORE PEACE

Seriousness of Situation Is Dawning on Constantinople and Envoy Are Attempting to Win Tribesmen by Plea That Empire Is Being Endangered by the Crisis

(Special to the Monitor)

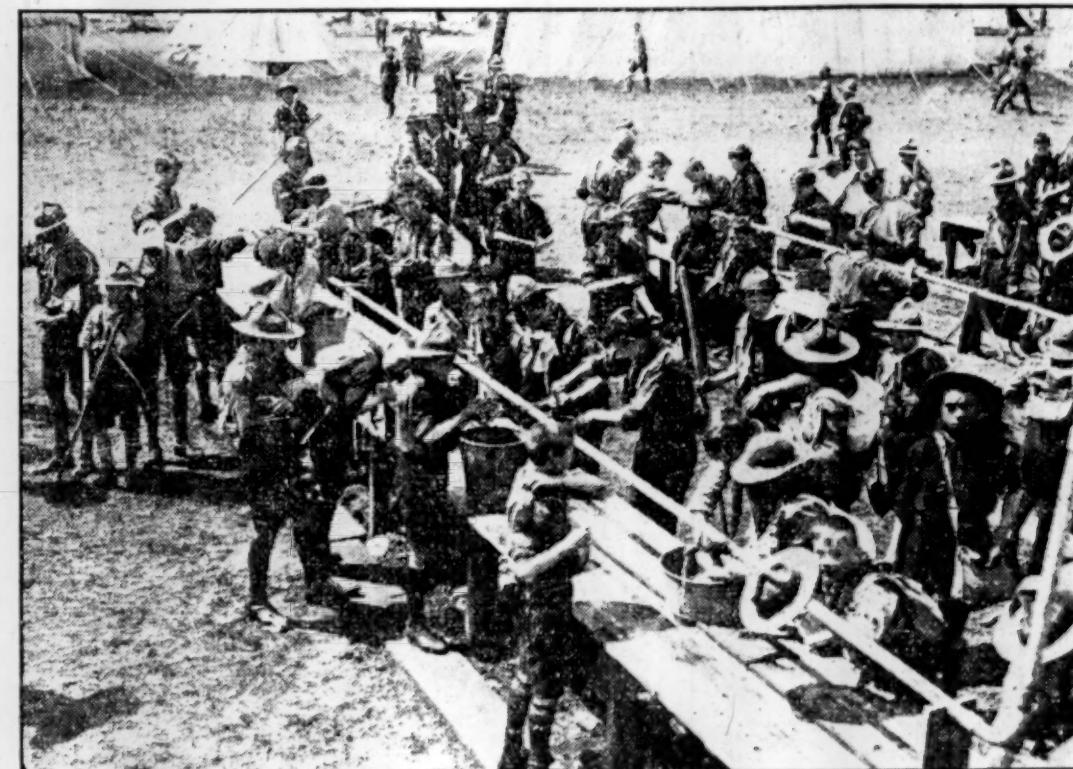
LONDON—It is becoming plainer every day, from the news which filters through from the capitals of Europe as well as from the disturbed districts that the Albanians will in no circumstances accept the overtures of the Turks without a guarantee of some description.

The seriousness of the situation is apparently gradually beginning to dawn on the government at Constantinople and it is said that the Turks are demanding that Ireland shall be excepted from it; and yet they are delivered, bound hand and foot, to the Liberal party, so that to vote against it would be to put the government in a minority and to destroy the veto bill.

At the same time, the men who will be responsible for forming the first Irish ministry know perfectly well that without a large contribution from England the position of an Irish chancellor of the exchequer will be an impossible one.

The composition, therefore, of the committee which is to report on the financial details of the scheme is one of more than usual importance; while the committee which has actually been appointed is one

## THOUSANDS OF BOY SCOUTS SHOW ENTHUSIASM AS KING INSPECTS



(Copyright by London News Agency)

Royal visit to scouts is varied by such useful pursuits as washing of boyish hands and faces

### HEIR APPARENT OF TURKEY PAYS VISIT TO ITALY

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME—The Turkish heir apparent, Prince Yusuf Izzeedin, has arrived in Rome on a visit to the King of Italy. His majesty received him at the station and conducted him to the Quirinal, where the Turkish flag is now flying for the first time. On the night of his arrival his imperial highness dined at the Turkish embassy. The following day he visited the barracks and the exhibition.

Some political importance has been attached to this visit of the Turkish heir apparent and it is said to be a sign of Turkey's friendly feeling toward Italy. His imperial highness is the last of the royal visitors to Rome during the Italian jubilee celebrations and with his departure ends the series of royal visits.

### TURKS DESTROY MALISSORI HOMES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A correspondent of the Times, writing from Sutari, describes a journey which he has just made through the territory of the Hotti and Kastrati tribes of Albania, whose territory has been devastated by Turkish troops.

He explains that all the dwellings of the Christian Malissori were bombed during the operations and subsequently burned. The destruction of the villages and the desolation of the country is described as absolutely complete, all the Christian inhabitants having fled before the advancing troops.

**AUSTRALIA OPENS COLLEGE**  
(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Lord Dudley, governor-general, has opened the military college which has been established at Dunroon in the federal capital territory. Brigadier-General Bridges is the commandant of the college.

**ROYAL ACADEMY RECEIVES**  
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A reception attended by 2500 and 3000 guests was held recently by the Royal Academy of Arts. The guests were received at Burlington house by the president, Sir Edward Poynter, and the council. Among those present were the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Chief Justice Buckley, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Advocate, Sir George and Lady Alexander, Sir L. Alma Tadema, R. A., in addition to many other royal academicians, and representatives of various societies.

**QUEENSLAND PUSHES SURVEYS**  
(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Australia—Preparations for pushing on with the western railway extension in Queensland are well in hand. An officer in charge of surveys has commenced going over the route of the north coast line between Rockhampton and Bowen, additional surveyors being put on to expedite the work of surveying the route from various points.

tuted a service run on somewhat similar lines. The messenger boys have proved themselves to be not only quick in undertaking any work, but ready to do all sorts of work within their spheres. For instance, one of the boys was engaged to act as guide for an Indian who wished to drive an elephant from Brixton, a suburb on the Surrey side of the Thames, to a theater at Oxford circus. It happened that the keeper was unable to take the elephant back to Brixton, so the messenger boy helped an Indian youth to do so.

"Jaggers," the messenger boy who successfully and expeditiously took messages from London to New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, may still be remembered. Since Jaggers' feet boys have been sent at an hour's notice to South Africa, California and all parts of Europe. They have also acted as guides to official visitors and sometimes have even carried babies at the usual fee.

At Westminster Abbey on coronation day 80 boys were engaged in calling carriages, while others were in attendance on the Indian princes and colonial premiers. During the recent festivities, though 110 boys and pensioners were employed, not a single complaint was sent to headquarters.

## SEVERE CENSORSHIP IN PORTUGAL STOPS NEWS OF DISORDER

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—The censorship which has been imposed on Portuguese news is so severe that little information is to be obtained with respect to the latest rumors of a Royalist rising.

The Portuguese embassy in London insists that all rumors as to the insubordination of the Portuguese navy are untrue, that perfect discipline is being maintained in the army, and that complete tranquility prevails throughout the country. This may be so, but in such conditions it is not usual to apply a censorship so severe that all messages for Europe have to be taken as far from the capital as Badajos, with the result that those which get through are of the most meager description.

According to the messages that have come through from Badajos, there has been a disturbance between the seamen quartered in Lisbon and the people, the former adopting a Royalist attitude, the latter standing by the republic. At the moment of the coup d'état, it was the fleet which stood solid for the republic and the monarchical element was found in certain sections of the land forces, so that if the latest news is really true a change must have come over public opinion, as while the seamen are reported to be mutinous, large bodies of troops are being drafted into the northern provinces to meet the rumored descent of the Royalists in that quarter.

It is even said that Dom Manuel has joined hands with Dom Miguel, and that the two have issued a call to all Portuguese monarchists of whatever description, to rally in support of the throne. If this were really the case, it is quite doubtful whether the attack would be a serious one, as the two divisions of the Royalist forces will hardly love each other any more than they love the republic.

Rumors of enormous sums placed by the monarchists in Brazil at the disposal of the monarchists in Europe for the purchasing of cruisers and war material are rife, but all these reports are of the nature with which everybody who has watched the progress of any revolution is perfectly familiar. The probability is that they consist of a grain of truth, buried in masses of chaff composed of rumor. Indeed, were it not for the imposition of the censorship at Lisbon, it is doubtful whether the reports would ever have been seriously considered.

### EGYPTIAN LEADERS SCARCE

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO—It is a remarkable fact that with the single exception of Boutros Pasha Ghali, who was a Copt, every Egyptian prime minister has been of alien origin. Thus Nubar was of Armenian, Riaz of Hebrew, Cherif of Turkish and Mustafa Fahmy of Cretan stock, while the present holder of the office is of Ottoman extraction.

**SHAKESPEARE BALL SUCCESS**  
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—After all expenses have been paid, the profits of the great Shakespeare ball held at the Albert Hall amount to £10,000 (\$50,000), which will be devoted to the fund for the Shakespeare Memorial National theater.

### RUSSIA WANTS DIRIGIBLES

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME—As a result of the disturbances occasioned by the state insurance monopoly bill, the government has adopted a series of amendments introduced by Signor Bertolini, ex-minister of public works.

By these amendments Italian and foreign insurance companies will be allowed to continue their operations in Italy for six more years provided that they restrict them to policies of not less than £600 (\$3000). The stamp duty on these policies will, however, be raised to 5 per cent.

ITALY TO ALLOW FOREIGNERS TO INSURE PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

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QUEEN WATCHES CHILDREN'S SHOW

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Queen Mary, with the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary and Prince George, witnessed a private view of the Windsor children's historical pageant, the performance taking place in Long Walk house, to which her majesty drove from the castle.

The pageant represented several historical scenes connected with Windsor, 500 children from the elementary schools taking part in the performance. The vicar of Windsor, on behalf of the committee, thanked her majesty for coming at a time when every minute of the day seemed occupied.

BOY MESSENGER SERVICE FOR LONDON COMES OF AGE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—What is known as the "District Messenger and Theater Ticket Company" came into being 21 years ago and has proved itself an unqualified success. Starting with one office and six boys it has today 43 offices and 1106 boys.

Day and night, Sundays and weekdays, the messenger boys offices have remained open from June 30, 1890, up to the present day. At the central office there is a gymnasium and club room, and an annual camp is held at Felixstowe,

while many of the staff are members of the territorial force. So well-disciplined and so thoroughly smart is this force of boys that employers readily engage them, so that the average period spent in the company's service is only 18 months. Prizes and medals are awarded the boys for good conduct and able service.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## New York Has Outdoor Markets

DESCRIBING the outdoor markets in New York a writer in Colliers says: Doubtless the immense quantities of vegetables sold from pushcarts on Saturday nights at the curb market on the West Side up in the 40's come from the Gansevoort market. Originally the produce comes from New Jersey, Long Island, and some from Westchester County. Most of it, however, comes from Long Island, and very early in the morning the wagons containing these vast supplies of garden truck may be seen crossing the Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth street ferries—a strangely different sight from the customary crowd of suburbanites. Some of the wagons come in as early as midnight, or even earlier, according to the distance they have to travel, and it becomes a matter of speculation as to how the drivers get their sleep, for when the market is over they must return to the farm without delay. Many of them snatch an odd hour or so after arriving at the market. It is not altogether an enviable career; in fact one farmer with whom I talked said: "I've been here since 2 o'clock this morning, and may be here till noon. If I get six hours' sleep in a day it's a treat."

## We Need to Encourage Our Singers

Mme. Nordica voiced the whole difficulty in Berlin. After her "Isolde" performance, she visited her old friend, Lilli Lehmann. The visit set Nordica comparing her career with the great German diva's achievement. What most forcibly struck Nordica was that Lehmann had developed in her own country under the most favoring national influences, whereas her own career had been made in foreign countries, under auspices the most unfavorable. That is the fight every American singer makes who elects to become a grand opera singer.—Musical Leader.

## Not According to Specifications

"So you built a bungalow on your lot in the country?"  
"Not altogether."  
"Not altogether?"  
"The architect made the bungle. I got the ove part."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by  
The Christian Science Publishing Society  
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herald der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD MCLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.  
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

## TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00

Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

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Eight Trunk Lines.

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## Public Not Only Loves Liszt but Demands That His Works Be Played in Concert

A famous New York musical critic lately said that after years of study of piano recital programs he had come to the conclusion that the compositions which always appear on good programs and are always received with acclaim by the audiences are Chopin's études and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodies. Some one has also written in Musical America as follows, touching the Liszt centenary, to be celebrated in October next: The average pianist's loyalty to Liszt is exceeded only by his penchant for Chopin. It would be an interesting experiment to gather from different parts of the world the recital programs of about 100 different pianists and to note upon how many of them some Liszt

works do not appear. These, it is needless to say, would constitute a pathetic minority. The public loves Liszt and demands his music. Pianists like to play him because, together with Chopin's, his writings remain to this day the most pianistic. True as some of the "Hungarian Rhapsodies" have become, they never miss fire, never fail to arouse the most highly cultured audiences to enthusiasm when adequately interpreted. This is because people take delight in being dazzled by technical displays, persistently maintain certain stiff-necked mortals. But is it? Substitute some more technically involved creation of a small value of actual musical content, and mark whether its acclaim be as whole-souled and spontaneous.

## OPPORTUNITY

PERHAPS one of the clearest evidences of the general progressive movement of human thought is the fact that the superstition of believing in the possibility of a lost opportunity is slowly but surely disappearing. Whereas it was once a peculiarly prevalent belief that the proper or improper use of some one particular occasion determined the success or failure of the individual career, it is now far more generally understood that opportunity as well as success itself is the ever present possibility in every case. The positive standpoint of Christian Science teaching in this regard has done much to set at rest fears that are groundless and to stimulate abiding hope that bears the fruit of salvation. In its declaration that the one supreme power, God, is eternal, unchangeable, divine Love this Science emphasizes the comforting fact that all, that is good, all that can mean anything for the real happiness, peace or well-being of man is actually present and available at all times and irrespective of material conditions. This gospel is far from new and it claims no monopoly. It is as old as the Scriptures wherein consistently and constantly the revelation of God's availability declares Him ever ready to satisfy even more than the highest hopes of mortals. The value of the present and the hope of today is the theme of some of the most inspiring passages there revealed.

When the children of Israel were disheartened by the belief that their God had forsaken them, when hope seemed dark and their attempt to escape from slavery and to gain that sense of moral and physical pardon typified by the promised land seemed an actual or an impending failure, they were especially instructed by their spiritual leaders that the success of their enterprise was certain provided only they maintained such relation to the character of the Infinite as to appreciate the fact of His guidance and government. When, flushed with material success, personal pride had spelled national disaster, they were again informed that it required only a proper change of attitude upon their part to reinstate the divine order wherein they had known prosperity; that it was necessary only for them to remember and act upon their actual relation to the God who is "altogether lovely"; "Today if ye will hear his voice harden not your hearts."

The failure of humanity to appreciate the fact of ever-present opportunity has come about wholly through a misconception as to the nature of the laws of life and the consequent acceptance of the false conclusion that success in life is dependent upon influences of a personal nature or elements of material environment in some way favorable to certain classes or individuals and proportionately unfavorable to others. Fortunately humanity is gradually awakening to the fact that this very conclusion with its ill-placed reliance is itself the prime element of limitation and failure. The conscious or unconscious faith in an unreasonable and perhaps adverse chance or fate or fortune—whatever it may be called—is never coincident with a practical understanding of the true and spiritual laws of being which actually include a mighty blessing for one and all, and the former must be cast out before the benefits of the latter may be enjoyed. In other words, the problem of failure or hopelessness is coincident with a misconception as to the eternal government of a perfect God or divine Principle. Much light is cast upon the truth of this explanation by the statement of the Christ that to know God aright is life eternal, especially where one bears in mind the acknowledged standpoint of all advanced scientific investigation, namely that an understanding of the real laws of life would be of value primarily because of the ability of man to regulate himself harmoniously thereby.

It is difficult to see how one can have a practical working faith in some influence the character of which is unintelligible to him and which perhaps he may imagine to be reliable in intent and activity, and yet it is a fact that comparatively few people even attempt to found their faith upon the realization that the government of this universe and its phenomena is according to unchanging and understandable law, the nature of which is unalterably good. The value of this realization, which is emphasized in the teachings of Christian Science, lies in the fact that one appreciates thereby the availability of all good and consequently is inspired to relinquish former beliefs in and reliance upon mor-

## No Unbelief

There is no disbelief.  
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod,  
And waits to see it push away the clo.  
He trusts in God

Whoever says, when clouds are in the sky,  
"Be patient, heart, light breaketh by and by,"  
Trusts the Most High.

Whoever sees 'neath winter's field of snow  
The silent harvest of the future gro.  
God's power must know.

Whoever lies down on his couch to sleep,  
Content to lock each sense in slumber deep,  
Knows God will keep.

Whoever says "Tomorrow," "the Unknown,"  
"The future," trusts the Power alone  
He dares disown.

There is no disbelief,  
And day by day, and night, unconsciously,  
The heart lives on by faith the lips deny,  
God knoweth why!

—Bulwer Lytton.

## London Took Good Care Her Policemen Should Not Go Hungry Coronation Day

Just before the coronation the London Standard said that policemen to the number of 17,000 would be in the streets of London by 4 o'clock on the great Thursday. Particular attention would be given to providing them with food. Most of the men started the day with a meal at the police stations where they assembled. Provision also was made for

their needs while on duty. All of them had a special ration, consisting of a box of sultana biscuits and chocolate, together with a small tin of "thirst-quenching" tablets. A number of vans were stationed at certain points just off the line of route where the men—or, rather those whom it was found practicable to relieve—could obtain light refreshments.

## CHILD OF TEN AND COLLEGIAN

THE achievements of young Sidis at Harvard have been the theme for so much discussion that when his father's book, "Philistine and Genius," appeared, the world of investigators was eager to learn what the father, Dr. Sidis, who trained the youth, had to say.

Dr. Sidis appears not to have satisfied discussion fully, while he startles thought by such a statement as the following:

"By the tenth year, without almost any effort, the child will acquire the knowledge which at present the best college graduate obtains with infinite labor and pain. That this can be accomplished I can say with authority; I know it is a fact from my own experience with child-life."

He does not, however, proceed to tell by what process this training is to be carried out. The New York Post, reviewing the book, finds that many men

of remarkable mathematical intelligence have displayed this at a very early age and says that perhaps the precocity of young Sidis, his father to the contrary notwithstanding, is a sign of some such unusual giftedness. But the Post agrees that the statement made by the educator of this remarkable boy has weight and will bear the earnest consideration of parents and teachers everywhere.

## One Pageant of Spring

One of the most artistic of the pageants which are increasing in number and favor all over the country was held by the Fine Arts Society of Detroit this year. The program is given below. The pictures were in every case where possible copied in costume and grouping from famous paintings, as for example Botticelli's painting, "Primavera" (Spring) at Florence. The quality of the music here is specially notable:

Song—"Primavera;" chorus from "Iphigenia in Aulis," Gluck.

Picture—Greece: Praise of Dionysius; spring festival in honor of Dionysius at Athens.

Song—"Fergus and the Druid," W. B. Yeats.

Picture—Ireland: Beltaine, the Fires of Belt; Druid ceremony of fire-lighting on the eve of May.

Song.—The Queen's Maying. Queen Guinevere and her knights and ladies, clad all in green, ride out into the woods and fields to gather the May.

Chorus—"O Sanctissima," ancient hymn.

Picture—Brittany: Spring Pardon; pardon of the Madonna of Bon Secours at Grinamp, Brittany.

Cortège, minuet, ballet from "petite suite" for two pianos, Debussy.

Picture—Venice: Carnival. "Did young people take their pleasure when the sea was warm in May, balls and dances, begun at midnight, burning ever to midday?"

Tenor solo and quartet from the "Persian Garden." "Alas that spring should vanish with the rose."

Picture—Persia: The Sun Worshipers. The salutation of the dawn.

Duet from "Madame Butterfly," Puccini.

Picture—Japan: Cherry Blossom Festival. "During the cherry blossom season all the people keep holiday; one sees them sitting on the ground, writing poems on little strips of paper, which are then tied to the branches and flutter in the breeze."

Song—"The Rakes of Mallow," Old English.

Song—"To the Maypole Haste Away," Old English.

Picture—England: The Maypole; villagers dancing around the Maypole on May-day.

Song.

Costumes and settings by the Society of Arts and Crafts.

*Is not the close and bounded in-  
tellectual horizon within which we  
have long lived and moved now  
lifting up, and are not new lights  
finding free passage to shine in  
upon us?*—Matthew Arnold.

## WHERE FINE PINEAPPLES GROW



(Photo by Marine, Panama)  
TABOGA ISLAND, SOUTH OF CITY OF PANAMA

TABOGA island is about 14 miles south of the city of Panama. Here, it is said, grow the finest pineapples on the Pacific side of the isthmus. A cocoanut grove surrounds the group of houses shown in the accompanying cut and at high tide all the beach uncovered here is overflowed. Taboguilla, or Little Taboga island, is not far away. It may be recalled that the general course of the Panama canal is north and south, since the isthmus connecting North and South America bends westward and winds about before it joins the southern end of Central America. Indeed the canal will run slightly southeast, whereas one naturally thinks of it as tending due west.

## IMPROPTU PAGEANT ON THE FOURTH

HOME celebrations of the Fourth of July, taking the form of an impromptu pageant, are interesting evidence of how the recent public demand for a celebration better fitted than the old to an occasion of storied memory has gained ground. In one household group met together at the country home for a day of recreation there was an impromptu masking, as they of old would have called it, which reminded an observer that the most gorgeous pageantry of Europe must have originated in humanity's child impulse to "dress up" and "be somebody."

On this occasion there was a merry flag raising, albeit the rope broke and dropped Old Glory to the ground in the midst of the chorusing "Star Spangled Banner." When this was repaired, however, the singers went on from the slyable of interruption in lofty singing of the contredances, and sang, "—kets red glare" with gusto.

The masquers on this occasion vied with each other in nonsense. There had been talk at first of each member of the family representing some one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Unfortunately everybody wanted to be John Hancock or Benjamin Franklin, and nobody was willing to confine himself, at last test, to the severity of the costumes of the period—or perhaps the difficulty was to find satin knee-breeches and ruffled shirts in the old finery chest in the attic. So everybody dressed up in what he or she could find and then named the personage as nearly as possible to fit the clothes.

Hiram had a soft-woven, tan-colored basket that but for the handles looked very much like the feminine headgear of the moment or a variation of modern regimental helmets for hot weather. The bicycle foot-pump with the piston to be drawn suddenly out sword-like, hung at his side. With a bamboo fish rod in one hand, a sash and a round straw porch mat tied on for a shield, he looked very much "some kind of light-foot lancers," somebody said, and so he represented the Australian commonwealth. The idea was that he looked like a bushwhacker, since his accoutrements were made of straw, though no one knew exactly what a bush-

whacker was or why the phrase should connote Australia. But at any rate it was plain that Australia should be represented.

Cyrus made himself into a drum major of terrific aspect by stuffing the clam basket with papers to make it bulge nicely, and strapping it on his head, under his nose. An iron poker did well for a sword. He wore a turkey red calico apron and flowing sash, while a rolling pin somersaulted in air with all the agility of the usual exaggerated baton. Cyrus is stout and the effect of the abbreviated red apron was correspondingly funny.

Selma was slim and as a raw-boned Highlander with the bellows for bagpipes, a scarlet tam o'shanter, and a flapping piece of calico to hint at kilts, represented the British Isles come to help us celebrate the national ideal of independence, dear to British hearts everywhere.

Columbus was there, of course, with a silk flag wound into a cap, and other flowing effects. She had another section of the fish rod for her ensign of authority. Little Buttercup wore a blue sunbonnet and a pinafore and stood for naive simplicity and tender youth, which could by a properly active imagination represent the newest island possessions of Columbia. Matilda ransacked the rag bag for every color of the rainbow, and with a bull's eye lantern of the sixteenth century in one hand and a cane sword that grandfather used to carry in the other, she was Liberty enlightening the world, beaming with the flags of all nations. Ruth came upon a box of Masonic regalia, and appeared really resplendent in a silver starred velvet collar. The silk and silver apron and the sword. She was the link of modern ideas of right and progress with the far past.

After the flag raising and a military drill of the two men by the third, the

party retired to the piazza and drank lemonade. That the celebration might not partake only of juketing, however, the declaration was read aloud at dinner while dessert was in progress, each member of the party reading in turn.

During the games that followed Matching Quotations was an opportunity for all sorts of handy patriotic sentiments, from "E Pluribus Unum to God bless our home."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, July 17, 1911

### The Concert of Europe

IN SPITE of the rumors of war with which the air is very often thick, the peace of Europe has for many years been preserved inviolate. The last great European war was the Russo-Turkish war of 1877. It is true that there has been trouble in the Balkans since then, true that the semi-ludicrous and wholly pathetic struggle of Greece with Turkey, in the plains of Thessaly, has taken place. But no conflict between two great powers has been witnessed since the treaty of Berlin. Again and again, during that time, the passions of the powers have brought them within striking distance of each other, but on each occasion wiser counsels have prevailed. Paris, the King of Navarre once decided, was worth a mass. Morocco, a Parisian paper philosophically remarks today, is not worth a war.

The fact is that a greater sense of responsibility is manifesting itself in the chancelleries of Europe than ever before. The day has gone forever when a European monarch can declare war for the beaux yeux of a favorite. The conscript armies have fathers who exercise the franchise, and deputies are returned by voters deeply exercised over the price of wheat, and quite incapable of the innocence which demanded, if bread was dear, why the people did not eat cake. Behind these reasons, however, which are themselves the result of the growing freedom of the nations, are others not less emphatic. The sword arm of Europe is today manacled by chains of gold. There is much more than a grain of truth in the famous monologue of the maker of war material in "Major Barbara." It is beginning to be recognized that war does not pay—not even the victors. It was a perpetual source of regret to Bismarck that he had underrated the recuperative energy of France, but what Bismarck does not seem to have noticed is that the dislocation of the money market, caused by the sudden transfer of the millions across the Rhine, affected Berlin more disastrously than Paris. This lesson has not been lost on the economists of today.

Capital is becoming more cosmopolitan every day. The savings of the most prosperous nations are invested in the securities of the less so. France holds enormous blocks of Russian and Turkish bonds; England has built railways all over the world. The result is that it would be a serious thing for Germany to quarrel with her largest customer. The more successful she was, the more danger she would run of destroying her own best markets, and so impoverishing herself. For all these reasons the statesmen and people of Europe hesitate when the chauvinists shout for war. They realize that something is working to make war impossible; and seeking, more or less blindly for a cause, they term it the growth of the moral instinct, though in their hearts they regard it as fear. Called it by whatever name anybody likes—Matthew Arnold would have called it "that not ourselves which maketh for righteousness"—its effect is sure, and is making every day more and more for the concert of Europe.

NO MATTER "who wants Dr. Wiley fired and why," the public seems to be standing by the man who only asks that stricter honesty should be the standard in business.

FOUR distinct investigations are now under way in Bridgeport, the common aim being protection of the traveling public. The most significant detail of this stage of probing is the arrival of three agents of the interstate commerce commission, a body to which the railroad was required by law to report, and from which the public will hope for a full and dispassionate statement of facts ascertained. Primarily created to conserve the interests of investors in railroads and persons who travel as passengers or who use the roads in transporting freight, the interstate commerce commission has been forced to include in its purview phases of railroad management operation that concern employees and operatives as well as investors and patrons. So that now there is nothing that has to do with sound use of railroad properties that is not a matter of administrative solicitude.

Popular sentiment will approve of this trend. Too often state or local investigations of such destructive affairs as the Bridgeport case seem inconsequential in their results. Seldom is direct responsibility placed or effective correction insured. The interstate commerce commission is in the habit of doing its work thoroughly and impartially, and its function even in the present trying situation is undoubtedly not so much in the nature of fixing a penalty as it is to work out, with the railroad officials, the best possible guarantee of safety for the future.

It now seems certain that nothing will prevent the early enactment of a parcels post law.

### What the Irish Players May Bring

SO LARGE a constituency awaits the Irish National Theater Company when it arrives in the United States in the fall, and so steady is the growth of intelligent interest by the public in modern drama of whatever origin, that Lady Gregory and Mr. Yeats can venture across the Atlantic without much fear of incurring any loss. Indeed, such is the habit of Americans to do what they do with excess, once a course is determined upon, that all that is necessary for the success of this enterprise is that it should be well spoken of by the critics of the first city in which the plays of Synge, Yeats and Lady Gregory are given. Should this city prove to be Boston, the circumstances would seem most propitious. There are at least two local societies that exist to encourage production of such plays. The influence of Harvard and its department of dramatic literature would be friendly. A large percentage of the city's theater-going audiences are of the race that has most to gain in esteem from whatever success the company of Irish players wins, and the plays will have to do with phases of life still vivid in the memory of many of the elder Irish-American folk and cherished as traditions by the younger generation.

There have been few aspects of the recent renaissance of Irish national spirit more interesting or profitable to the world beyond

Erin's borders than the coming to life and light of poets and playwrights with messages that again have turned the eyes of men toward a land that in earliest times was one of the centers of learning and culture in western Europe. Lands that have welcomed the Irish emigrant, and have come to know of his innate mysticism and lyrical gifts, have rejoiced to see the rebirth in Erin of poesy and the play. The success of the Abbey theater in Dublin, its company's triumphs in Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow and at the classic universities of Oxford and Cambridge as well as in London, have created an appetite in America for its historic goods, especially among Celts but to some extent also among Teutons. There is an eagerness of desire to come under the glamor of vibrant voices, simple and yet eloquent gestures, and direct and unconventional methods of acting such as the members of the company are said to use. Men and women are hungry for the eerie and intuitional, the humorous and light-hearted phases of existence, after dining for some time on the prosaic and rational, the somber and tragical aspects of life so often the theme of contemporary playwrights in Britain and on the continent of Europe. Not that tragedy is lacking in the works of Synge, or that contemporary Irish drama is altogether optimistic. But here are qualities of charm and vivacity that Ibsen wholly lacked, and a wit that is perennial.

CONSIDERING recent experience, it may be that the architect of the proposed hundred-story building in New York will advise his clients to build the greater part of them down rather than up.

### The Automobile in Brazil

WHILE in the larger Latin-American cities the automobile is now a familiar sight, the rural districts of a country like Brazil, for instance, are still unacquainted with horseless or "muleless" propulsion. A recent trip by automobile from Sao Paulo to Braganca, a distance of 310 miles, convinced an American visitor and his Brazilian host that, notwithstanding the fact that it took twenty-three days to make the tour, whatever the annoyance and inconvenience experienced, they were well worth while because of the educational lesson conveyed to the natives along the route. The pace of the machine did not equal that of the pack mule, which in Brazil goes ahead at the rate of about three miles an hour. But, considering that the entrance of the travelers in a town like Monte Siao proved the occasion for the dismissal of school, so that the children could enjoy the novel spectacle, it would seem that the pioneers who had come over roads unspeakably bad were not without their reward.

South American agriculturists, and Brazilians as much as any, want good highways in order to reach the markets. But where American manufacturers of automobiles are now endeavoring to extend their business in Latin America through energetic exploitation of various makes, it apparently behooves them to tell intending purchasers that good highways are as necessary as good machines. Some of the Central American countries are already realizing that substantial road building leads to national prosperity. Honduras has constructed a fine automobile road from the Pacific side of the republic to connect with Tegucigalpa, the capital. The astonishment of the traveler who made the trip from Sao Paulo to Braganca may well be understood when it is learned that in one place en route there were telephones in the native huts, and yet it was the first time that an automobile had invaded the municipality.

No doubt a more general introduction of machines in Brazil will be necessary before the highways become improved. If American manufacturers intend to wait until the roads are entirely satisfactory, they may have to wait a long time. A better plan would seem to be to send men of known ability throughout the country and demonstrate what can be done, even under present unsatisfactory conditions. Let the automobile once gain entrance, and the people must come to the realization that in order to be fully benefited the roads must be attended to. More trips like the one described, based on business instead of curiosity alone, might bring surprising return.

MR. BRYAN has taken long chances in compiling a list of only fifty Democrats fit for the presidency. In the opinion of some persons, he forgot thousands.

BALTIMORE has placed its interests as a commercial center in the hands of a general committee representative of its best citizenship. It was led to this through recognition of a few important facts set forth in an article contributed by the committee's chairman, Charles H. Dickey, to the Old Bay Line Magazine of recent date. These facts are likely to have an interest for every considerable community in the United States, because the position in which Baltimore recently found itself is not altogether peculiar. Other communities, finding that the world has been moving away from them, are constantly being awakened, as was the Maryland metropolis, to a sense of the necessity of doing something, doing it well and doing it quickly.

Baltimore has always assumed that the South was its special trade territory. This was not assuming too much. Baltimore is entitled naturally to a very large share of the trade of what is known as the "old South." But lately this trade has been slipping from its grasp. The South itself has been developing important commercial centers. Moreover, northern cities have been cutting into the territory. If Baltimore was to hold the trade remaining to it, or to regain the trade it had lost, or to move along more expansive lines than it had ever followed before, it was time that it bestirred itself. Mr. Dickey condenses into a few sentences the situation that presented itself to thoughtful Baltimoreans. Business, as he puts it, is largely built upon mutual confidence growing out of acquaintance. A new generation that has but a hazy knowledge of Baltimore has arisen in the territory that city claims, the southern states. If Baltimore would obtain the patronage of this new generation it must work for it. It must cultivate the acquaintance of the merchants of the South. It must come into closer touch with the people whose trade it wants. It must proceed to do this after the manner of the successful mercantile establishment. It must advertise its special and general advantages. In order to advertise skilfully, it must have an efficient publicity department and put the best man it can find at its head.

It is pleasing to find that the situation was no sooner recognized in Baltimore than all the necessary steps toward meeting it were promptly taken. From all appearances, Baltimore is going to be advertised not merely throughout the South but throughout the entire country.

TENOR of public comment throughout the state on the present Beacon hill situation is of a kind to sober men who hope to be reelected. "A plague on both your houses" is a phrase on the lips of many voters, contemplating executive and legislative clashings and the rivalries of leaders of the majority party in the Legislature. The inordinate length of the session, compared with meager volume of constructive legislation passed to date, is not a feature that increases popular respect for legislative efficiency. Consequently the lawmakers face the last week of the session knowing that they are to be scrutinized with unusual care, and that personal and party fortune depend upon wise action.

Two measures especially need to be dealt with in a statesmanlike and broad-gauge way. One is the Boston harbor bill, the other the bill that will make new subway building possible and define future relations between the Boston Elevated and the West End roads. The Boston Chamber of Commerce last Saturday, through its representatives, stated anew to the legislative committee the uncontested reasons why local and sectional patriotism call for a harbor commission with ample powers and for generous use of state credit in swift construction of docks. Seldom has a proposition come before the Legislature about which expert testimony has been so uniformly favorable. Such opposition as the bill has had has been secret, if not selfish. Rational objection to it has not been voiced by any person conscious either of Boston's opportunity or of the provisions being made by rival ports to take care of business that might better come Bostonward.

As for the subway legislation, it is the product of wise compromise by all parties to the proposition; and gives far better promise in its outcome than seemed likely to evolve when the Legislature opened. It makes possible prompter relief of sections of the city now without adequate rapid transit; and the conditions as to financing construction and as to subsequent control of the subways are fair, judged by contemporary standards of right relations between municipalities and traffic corporations. As to the West End road and the profit which its owners are to derive henceforth from their investment, here, too, a changed standard of community attitude has to be reckoned with and desires adjusted to the popular conception of fair rate of income, in this case a lower one.

### City Cleaning at Night

GARBAGE removal, ash removal, alley work, sweeping, all forms of city cleaning are henceforth to be carried on at night in New York. To a limited extent night work of this character is carried on in the great majority of American cities. Under efficient management it can be prosecuted more expeditiously, more thoroughly and more economically than in the daytime. Night work, they say, is more conducive to honesty. Tips are fewer than in the daytime. Favoritism is less in evidence. There is less slighting. All streets, alleys and garbage and ash boxes are treated more nearly alike.

The one drawback is that the public eye is removed, and this is a serious objection to night cleaning where supervision is below the standard. But this, nevertheless, is an objection that should not be too strongly urged, for the reason that wherever there is real ground for it the public itself is to blame. The first aim of good city government should be to obtain the services of capable executive officers. It is especially necessary that the street commissioner or superintendent shall be a person of ability and unquestionable integrity. The salary of such an official is a matter of secondary consideration. If the head of the street department is capable and honest a clean city will be a matter of course.

The commission system of government recommends itself principally on account of the success that has attended its operation in this one particular. Commission-governed cities are usually models of cleanliness. This is so for the reason that the head of the street department is usually chosen because of his standing as a business man and a citizen. He is usually interested in the community and its government far beyond all question of salary.

It is only just to say that many non-commission cities are now pursuing a wiser and a worthier course in this respect. New York city is only one great community that is turning with more earnestness than ever to cleanliness as a first essential in metropolitan administration. Its night work will be watched with interest by all those cities that are seeking advancement along the same line.

### Baltimore Seeks Publicity

IF RATIFIED by a two thirds vote of the Legislature of next year and a subsequent majority vote in a state referendum, an amendment to the state constitution authorizing a special form of assessment and taxation of forest lands in Massachusetts will become operative. This much of Governor Foss's program has been agreed to by the General Court now in session. A measure so obviously favorable to the farmer naturally has had the backing of representatives of rural districts; and there has been no serious opposition from urbanites. Under the present undiscriminating system of taxation there is little inducement either to plant, to guard or to allow development of a tract set apart for timber. The very fact that the profit to be reaped must of necessity be so long deferred, as compared with the time of realizing on other crops, naturally makes the land-owner hesitate about forestation, employment of firewarden and other steps that are essential to wisest use of timber lands. If, in addition to the long-deferred time of profit taking, he has to suffer from a form of taxation that is essentially unjust, it is not surprising that the land-owner prematurely cuts such timber as may have grown, and shows no zest for reforestation or scientific forestry.

A system of taxation, such as is proposed for Massachusetts when the amendment to the constitution is adopted, makes the collection of revenue by the community await the maturing of the crop. This not only is fair ethically, but it automatically insures a much larger acreage and ultimately a larger revenue. It is fair to expect that forced cutting will diminish; that owners will be readier to spend for protection against fire; that tracts now barren will soon be sown with seed, and that incidentally all the climatic and economic benefits will follow that go along with wooded areas in agricultural regions and near the headwaters of streams.

ONE of these days the public thought of the United States will turn seriously to the task of conserving private character.

### Forest Taxation Reform